STIC Search Report
EIC 2100

STIC Database Tracking Number: 99711

TO:	From:
Patrick R Salce **Location: 2A39** **Art Unit : 2100** **Monday, July 28, 2003** **Case Serial Number: 08/947221**	**Geoffrey St. Leger** **Location: EIC 2100** **PK2-4B30** **Phone: 308-7800** **geoffrey.stleger@uspto.gov**

Search Notes

Dear Examiner Salce,

Attached please find the results of your search request for application 08/947221. I searched Dialog's foreign patent files, technical databases, product announcement files and general files; along with ACM, IBM's TDBs and the Internet.

Please let me know if you have any questions.

Regards,

Geoffrey St. Leger
4B30/308-7800

Commercial Database Search Request

Search requests relating to published applications, patent families, and litigation may be submitted by filling out this form and clicking on "Send."

For all other search requests, fill out the form, print, and submit the printout with any attachments to the STIC facility serving your Technology Center.

Tech Center:

TC 1600	TC 1700	(TC 2100)	TC 2600
TC 2800	TC 3600	TC 3700	Other

Enter your Contact Information below:

Name: PAT SALCE QA S

61404 Employee Number: Phone: 305-3205

Art Unit or Office: Building & Room Number: CPK2-2A39

TC 2100

Enter the case serial number (Required): 08-947221

If not related to a patent application, please enter NA here.

Class / Subclass(es) 705/14 ; 707/5

Earliest Priority Filing Date: 10-8-97

Format preferred for results:

(Paper) Diskette E-mail

Provide detailed information on your search topic:

In your own words, describe in detail the concepts or subjects you want us to search. Include synonyms, keywords, and acronyms. Define terms that have special meanings.

For Chemical Structure Searches Only

Include the elected species or structures, keywords, synonyms, acronyms, and registry
numbers
For Sequence Searches Only
Include all pertinent information (parent, child, divisional, or issued patent numbers) along

The invention relates to the extraction of information, relating to a collection of data entities or resources having relations between them. Entities are objects, such as documents, users, books, movies, words, relational tables, etc., about which a user would like to extract some information.
An affinity may be thought of broadly as a similarity measure between the two entities. For instance, if the two entities are two text documents, then one possible affinity is the number of words one document has in common with the other.
One of the sets of entities consists of human subjects. For instance, for entity sets of persons and movies, an affinity might be a quantitative measurement of how well a person likes one of the movies. One possible such affinity is the familiar one-to four-star rating scheme.
affinity values are combined to form a similarity value for each respective one of the entities, a similarity value for the entity and for each respective other one of the entities in the collection
The similarity between two entities is a measure of how similar they are in terms of their affinity relationships.
The idea is that we wish to rank the entities by these significances, which in most cases are designed to correlate strongly with subjective qualities like goodness or desirability.
Significance values for a given entity are indexed according to their corresponding similarity measures. (the level/degree of similarity)

The goal of the invention is to elicit interesting structure from a collection of entities or resources with explicit and/or implicit, static and/or dynamic relations between them. Interesting structure includes (1) notions of quality or authority, for instance when seeking definitive sources of information, (2) notions of relevance to the user's information need, (3) notions of similarity among the plurality of resources retrieved from a universe of resources by a query process, and (4) notions of similarity among the usages of resources by different users/servers (often with the purpose of grouping similar users so that they can gain from resources that other users have explored, a process called "collaborative filtering"

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File   8:Ei Compendex(R) 1970-2003/Jul W3
         (c) 2003 Elsevier Eng.  Info. Inc.
File  35:Dissertation Abs Online 1861-2003/Jun
         (c) 2003 ProQuest Info&Learning
File 202:Info. Sci. & Tech. Abs. 1966-2003/Jun 30
         (c) Information Today, Inc
File  65:Inside Conferences 1993-2003/Jul W4
         (c) 2003 BLDSC all rts. reserv.
File   2:INSPEC 1969-2003/Jul W3
         (c) 2003 Institution of Electrical Engineers
File 233:Internet & Personal Comp. Abs. 1981-2003/Jun
         (c) 2003 Info. Today Inc.
File  94:JICST-EPlus 1985-2003/Jul W3
         (c)2003 Japan Science and Tech Corp(JST)
File 603:Newspaper Abstracts 1984-1988
         (c)2001 ProQuest Info&Learning
File 483:Newspaper Abs Daily 1986-2003/Jul 25
         (c) 2003 ProQuest Info&Learning
File   6:NTIS 1964-2003/Jul W4
         (c) 2003 NTIS, Intl Cpyrght All Rights Res
File 144:Pascal 1973-2003/Jul W3
         (c) 2003 INIST/CNRS
File 434:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1974-1989/Dec
         (c) 1998 Inst for Sci Info
File  34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1990-2003/Jul W3
         (c) 2003 Inst for Sci Info
File  99:Wilson Appl. Sci & Tech Abs 1983-2003/Jun
         (c) 2003 The HW Wilson Co.
File 583:Gale Group Globalbase(TM) 1986-2002/Dec 13
         (c) 2002 The Gale Group
File 266:FEDRIP 2003/Jun
         Comp & dist by NTIS, Intl Copyright All Rights Res
File  95:TEME-Technology & Management 1989-2003/Jul W1
         (c) 2003 FIZ TECHNIK
File 438:Library Lit. & Info. Science 1984-2003/Jun
         (c) 2003 The HW Wilson Co

Set     Items   Description
S1    1985034   ENTITIES OR THINGS OR OBJECTS OR ITEMS OR ELEMENTS OR ASSE-
             TS
S2    1035916   DOCUMENTS OR ARTICLES OR EMAILS OR MAILS OR MESSAGES OR RE-
             CORDS OR BOOKS OR MAGAZINES
S3    1868677   PRODUCTS OR GOODS OR MERCHANDISE OR TRANSACTIONS OR PURCHA-
             SES
S4    3215370   MOVIES OR FILMS OR VIDEOS OR PHOTOS OR PHOTOGRAPHS OR IMAG-
             ES OR RECORDINGS OR MULTIMEDIA OR MEDIA OR CLIPS
S5    3416474   PEOPLE OR PERSONS OR FRIENDS OR INDIVIDUALS OR EMPLOYEES OR
              MEMBERS OR STUDENTS OR USERS OR PARTICIPANTS OR SUBSCRIBERS -
             OR CUSTOMERS OR CONSUMERS OR READERS
S6     479671   S1:S5(5N)(CLUSTER??? OR GROUP???? OR COLLECTION? ? OR SET?
             ? OR FAMILY OR FAMILIES OR BUNCH???)
S7       3257   S1:S5(5N)(AFFINIT??? OR LIKENESS??)
S8     305593   S1:S5(5N)(CORRELAT? OR CORRESPOND? OR ASSOCIATION? ? OR RE-
             LAT??? OR RELATIONSHIP? ?)
S9      65236   S1:S5(5N)SIMILAR????
S10     10489   MEASUR?(3N)SIMILARIT???
S11    104751   S1:S5(10N)(SIGNIFICANT OR SIGNIFICANCE)
S12    512592   S1:S5(10N)(WEIGHT? OR IMPORTAN? OR INFLUENC? OR EMPHASI? OR
              VALUE? ? OR VALUING OR VALUABLE OR PROMINEN? OR BEARING OR R-
             ELEVAN? OR PERTINEN?)
S13    493995   ITERATIV? OR ITERATION? ? OR ROUND? ?
S14       391   S6 AND S7
S15        49   S14 AND S9:S12
S16         1   S15 AND S13
S17        49   S15:S16
S18        38   RD (unique items)
S19        24   S18 NOT PY=1998:2003
S20       746   S6 AND S10
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S21	120	S20 AND S11:S12
S22	1	S21 AND S13
S23	120	S21:S22
S24	77	RD (unique items)
S25	27	S24 NOT PY=1998:2003
S26	4108	S6 AND AFFINIT???
S27	208	S26 AND SIMILARIT?
S28	23	S27 AND S11:S12
S29	10	S28 NOT PY=1998:2003
S30	9	RD (unique items)
S31	27118	S6 AND S8
S32	10483	S1:S5(5N)SIMILARIT???
S33	360	S31 AND (S32 OR S10)
S34	105	S33 AND S11:S12
S35	91	RD (unique items)
S36	55	S35 NOT PY=1998:2003
S37	47	S36 NOT (S19 OR S25 OR S30)
S38	26406	DATA()MIN??? OR KNOWLEDGE()DISCOVERY
S39	8	S26 AND S38
S40	5	RD (unique items)
S41	152	S6 AND SIMILARIT??? AND S38
S42	12	S41 NOT PY=1998:2003
S43	9	RD (unique items)
S44	44	S38 AND AFFINIT???
S45	31	RD (unique items)
S46	5	S45 NOT (PY=1998:2003 OR S40)

File 347:JAPIO Oct 1976-2003/Mar(Updated 030703)
(c) 2003 JPO & JAPIO
File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2003/UD,UM &UP=200347
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent

Set	Items	Description
S1	2197870	ENTITY OR ENTITIES OR THING? ? OR OBJECT? ? OR ITEM? ? OR ELEMENT? ? OR ASSET? ?
S2	866000	DOCUMENT? ? OR ARTICLE? ? OR EMAIL? ? OR MAIL? ? OR RECORD? ? OR BOOK? ? OR MAGAZINE? ? OR MESSAGE? ?
S3	1278917	PRODUCT? ? OR GOODS OR MERCHANDISE OR TRANSACTIONS OR PURCHASES
S4	3144644	MOVIE? ? OR FILM? ? OR VIDEO? ? OR PHOTO? ? OR PHOTOGRAPH? ? OR IMAGE? ? OR SOUND OR AUDIO OR RECORDINGS OR MULTIMEDIA OR MEDIA OR CLIP? ?
S5	2095095	PEOPLE OR PERSON OR FRIEND? ? OR INDIVIDUAL? ? OR EMPLOYEE? ? OR MEMBER? ? OR STUDENT? ? OR USER? ? OR PARTICIPANT? ? OR SUBSCRIBER? ? OR CUSTOMER? ? OR CONSUMER? ? OR READER? ?
S6	262088	S1:S5(5N)(CLUSTER??? OR GROUP???? OR COLLECTION? ? OR SET? ? OR FAMILY OR FAMILIES OR BUNCH???)
S7	2043	S1:S5(5N)(AFFINIT??? OR LIKENESS?? OR CLOSENESS OR RELATEDNESS)
S8	291582	S1:S5(5N)(CORRELAT? OR CORRESPOND? OR ASSOCIATION? ? OR RELAT??? OR RELATIONSHIP? ?)
S9	32294	S1:S5(5N)SIMILAR????
S10	320	MEASUR?(3N)SIMILARIT???
S11	5435	S1:S5(10N)(SIGNIFICANT OR SIGNIFICANCE)
S12	335959	S1:S5(10N)(WEIGHT? OR IMPORTAN? OR INFLUENC? OR EMPHASI? OR VALUE? ? OR VALUING OR VALUABLE OR PROMINEN? OR BEARING OR RELEVAN? OR PERTINEN?)
S13	153	S6 AND S7
S14	19	S13 AND (SIMILARIT? OR S11:S12)
S15	8	S14 AND IC=G06F
S16	737	S6 AND AFFINIT?
S17	13	S16 AND (SIMILARIT? OR S11:S12) AND IC=G06F
S18	6	S17 NOT S15
S19	2205	DATA(3N)MIN??? OR KNOWLEDGE()DISCOVERY OR KDD
S20	0	S16 AND S19 AND IC=G06F
S21	2	S19 AND AFFINIT??? AND IC=G06F
S22	25689	S6 AND S8
S23	452	S22 AND S9:S10
S24	122	S23 AND S11:S12
S25	59	S24 AND IC=G06F
S26	57	S25 NOT (S15 OR S18 OR S21)
S27	61	S16 AND IC=G06F
S28	48	S27 NOT (S15 OR S18 OR S21 OR S26)

15/5/1 (Item 1 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
(c) 2003 JPO & JAPIO. All rts. reserv.

03913583 **Image available**
AREA EXTRACTING METHOD

PUB. NO.: 04-278683 [JP 4278683 A]
PUBLISHED: October 05, 1992 (19921005)
INVENTOR(s): EGAWA KOICHI
YOSHITAKE TOSHIYUKI
APPLICANT(s): FUJITSU LTD [000522] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP (Japan)
APPL. NO.: 03-041624 [JP 9141624]
FILED: March 07, 1991 (19910307)
INTL CLASS: [5] **G06F-015/70**
JAPIO CLASS: 45.4 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Computer Applications)
JOURNAL: Section: P, Section No. 1487, Vol. 17, No. 76, Pg. 14, February 16, 1993 (19930216)

ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To extract the area of a subject picture **element** in consideration of the subject picture **element** and the attribute **value** of a picture **element** peripheral to the subject picture **element** .

CONSTITUTION: The attribute **value** of a picture **element** of an original **image** and the attribute **value** of other picture **elements** (8 picture **elements** in a diagram) adjacent to the above picture **element** are shown in the contrasts **set** with use of the dispersion of the density **value** secured in a part consisting of 9 picture **elements** and the differential statistic **value** showing the distribution of the differences of density between two picture **elements** . An intermediate **image** is obtained with those attribute **values** defined as the attribute **value** of a single picture **element** . Then the attribute **value** of each picture **element** of such intermediate **image** includes the pattern information on a small part consisting of a subject picture element of an original image and the picture elements adjacent to the subject picture element. Thus it is possible to extract an area based on the difference of patterns included in the image and through the extraction of the intermediate image. Furthermore the data form shows the data on each picture element in regard of the extraction of the intermediate **image** . Therefore this methods is highly **affinitive** with various conventional methods so that the existing software property can be effectively used.

15/5/2 (Item 1 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

015319485 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2003-380420/200336
XRPX Acc No: N03-303823

List generating device automatically generates query for list of people based on terms acquired from received content that is associated with one task, so that list of people is generated based on response to query

Patent Assignee: KESKAR D V (KESK-I); SANVITALE D (SANV-I)
Inventor: KESKAR D V; SANVITALE D
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
US 20030028524	A1	20030206	US 2001919351	A	20010731	200336	B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2001919351 A 20010731
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 20030028524	A1		10	G06F-007/00	

Abstract (Basic): US 20030028524 A1
NOVELTY - A query for a list of people is generated based on the

terms acquired from the received content that is associated with a task, so that a list of people is generated based on the response to the query.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) a recorded medium stored with program for generating a list of people;

(2) a computer system for generating list of people; and

(3) a list of people generating method.

USE - For generating list of **people relevant** to task.

ADVANTAGE - Enables user to provide a feedback regarding the level of interest with respect to document. Increases the efficiency of a task process by providing a list of **people relevant** to the task and content. Eliminates the need to search through a large address book. Provides correlation across different tasks. Enhances degree of **closeness** between **individuals** in a working **group** .

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the block diagram of the computer system.

pp; 10 DwgNo 1/4

Title Terms: LIST; GENERATE; DEVICE; AUTOMATIC; GENERATE; QUERY; LIST; PEOPLE; BASED; TERM; ACQUIRE; RECEIVE; CONTENT; ASSOCIATE; ONE; TASK; SO; LIST; PEOPLE; GENERATE; BASED; RESPOND; QUERY

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-007/00**

File Segment: EPI

15/5/3 (Item 2 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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014604300 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2002-425004/200245

XRPX Acc No: N02-334146

Online live auction platform provision method in distributed virtual network, involves receiving response from owner of item for request generated by member **of** group **having similar characteristics and interests**

Patent Assignee: ABRAMS H A (ABRA-I); BARNES M C (BARN-I); CHENG G S H (CHEN-I); GRABER G F (GRAB-I); LINDO J B (LIND-I); WHITE P R (WHIT-I)

Inventor: ABRAMS H A; BARNES M C; CHENG G S H; GRABER G F; LINDO J B; WHITE P R

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
US 20020032634	A1	20020314	US 2000659215	A	20000911	200245	B
			US 2000752585	A	20001227		

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2000752585 A 20001227; US 2000659215 A 20000911

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 20020032634	A1		15	G06F-017/60	CIP of application US 2000659215

Abstract (Basic): US 20020032634 A1

NOVELTY - A list of **items** being auctioned among **group** of **members** having similar information sources, interests, characteristics and pre-existing relationships is accessed. A request including one of the items and bidding price is generated from a member. The member receives a response from the owner of one of the items, corresponding to generated request.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for online auction platform providing system.

USE - For providing online live auction platform in distributed virtual network such as Internet, wireless networks such as GSM, CDMA, TDMA, PHS wireless networks applied to any auction environment, where communities of members are merged using relationships with other members.

ADVANTAGE - Members of the linked communities are in control of the rules and conditions governing interactions in the linked auction communities. Community information can be segregated into public and non-public storage areas with item level control of the information. Auction **items** have high **affinity** with the background of the possible bidders so that auction **items** are more appreciated. **Emphasizes** more on **person** -to- **person** interaction in the online actions and hence eliminates need for middle broker.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the block diagram of networked communication system for implementing online auction platform providing method.

pp; 15 DwgNo 1/8

Title Terms: LIVE; AUCTION; PLATFORM; PROVISION; METHOD; DISTRIBUTE; VIRTUAL; NETWORK; RECEIVE; RESPOND; OWNER; ITEM; REQUEST; GENERATE; MEMBER; GROUP; SIMILAR; CHARACTERISTIC

Derwent Class: T01; W01; W02

International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-017/60**

File Segment: EPI

15/5/4 (Item 3 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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014190625 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2002-011322/200201

XRPX Acc No: N02-009372

Computer network implemented method for collaborative individual **bench marking determining bench mark** value **for** person **based on bench mark data and ranking them against stored** values **for others**

Patent Assignee: NETGUILDS INC (NETG-N)

Inventor: FARKAS B; KESSENICH K O; SEIFMAN D

Number of Countries: 095 Number of Patents: 002

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
WO 200182171	A1	20011101	WO 2001US11730	A	20010425	200201	B
AU 200157007	A	20011107	AU 200157007	A	20010425	200219	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2000199388 P 20000425

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
WO 200182171	A1	E	37	G06F-017/60	

Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW

AU 200157007	A		G06F-017/60	Based on patent WO 200182171

Abstract (Basic): WO 200182171 A1

NOVELTY - The method involves receiving a person's personal bench mark data for a bench mark at a bench marking computer. A bench mark **value** is determined for the **person** based upon the bench mark data. The bench mark **value** is ranked for the **person** relative to stored **values** for other persons for the bench mark. An indicator is provided based at least in part upon the ranking.

The method further involves transmitting the bench mark data from a client computer to the bench marking computer

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for a computer network system, for a computer implemented method of building a data base of personal affinity group information and for a computer implemented data base of personal affinity group information.

USE - For personal management.

ADVANTAGE - Provides a person information about their relative personal performance in their personal **affinity group** . Allows **user** to compare usefulness of specific products and services directed to improving person's relative personal performance.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows a network of digital computers including computers hosting a novel bench marking computer system.

pp; 37 DwgNo 1/8

Title Terms: COMPUTER; NETWORK; IMPLEMENT; METHOD; INDIVIDUAL; BENCH; MARK; DETERMINE; BENCH; MARK; VALUE; PERSON; BASED; BENCH; MARK; DATA; RANK; STORAGE; VALUE

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-017/60**

File Segment: EPI

15/5/5 (Item 4 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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014098119 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2001-582333/200165

XRPX Acc No: N01-433832

Benchmarking based determination system of best practices comprises benchmarking industry affinity group members **against other comparable** members **by gathering data to calculate indicators to compare**

Patent Assignee: NETGUILDS INC (NETG-N)

Inventor: CHIAT J; FARKAS B; SEIFMAN D H

Number of Countries: 095 Number of Patents: 003

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
WO 200167342	A1	20010913	WO 2001US4948	A	20010307	200165	B
AU 200145281	A	20010917	AU 200145281	A	20010307	200204	
EP 1281141	A1	20030205	EP 2001918175	A	20010307	200310	
			WO 2001US4948	A	20010307		

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2000215076 P 20000630; US 2000187703 P 20000307; US 2000556787 A 20000425

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
WO 200167342	A1	E	61	G06F-017/60	

Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW

AU 200145281	A		G06F-017/60	Based on patent WO 200167342
EP 1281141	A1	E	G06F-017/60	Based on patent WO 200167342

Designated States (Regional): AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI TR

Abstract (Basic): WO 200167342 A1

NOVELTY - The method comprises of system gathering data and calculating indicators specific to each **member** based on collected data and comparing **values** to provide a database of company (5) information and **employee** status. This also provides means to automatically identify, offer and sell improved products and services based on benchmark (3) comparisons. Also provides results database information to subscribed or affiliated members (4) for market or self-assessment

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for the system used to implement the method. Also for the construction and generation of the database containing data **relevant** to the invention and also for the computer program **product** used by the computer implemented system also included. Also included is the process for determining best practices

USE - Used to provide a collaborative bench mark based determination system to generate a database of relevant comparative information

ADVANTAGE - Provides information about relative performance information to industry affinity groups while providing means for

building a database of benchmarked company and employee information for the purpose of improving service and product usefulness and performance and best practices used in affinity groups by correlation and comparison

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing shows a schematic of a network of digital computers including hosting a benchmarking system

Benchmark system (3)

Users, subscribers, affiliated members (4)

Company (5)

pp; 61 DwgNo 1/18

Title Terms: BASED; DETERMINE; SYSTEM; PRACTICE; COMPRISE; INDUSTRIAL; AFFINITY; GROUP; MEMBER; COMPARE; MEMBER; GATHER; DATA; CALCULATE; INDICATE; COMPARE

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-017/60**

File Segment: EPI

15/5/6 (Item 5 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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014097349 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2001-581563/200165

XRPX Acc No: N01-433258

Computer implemented method for providing recommendations, involves determining affinity **between** users **by analyzing partitioned preference data associated with stored data with respect to item**

Patent Assignee: NET PERCEPTIONS INC (NETP-N)

Inventor: BIEGANSKI P; DRISKILL R; FRANKOWSKI D; GURALNIK V; MULIER F

Number of Countries: 093 Number of Patents: 002

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
WO 200153973	A2	20010726	WO 2001US1643	A	20010119	200165	B
AU 200132846	A	20010731	AU 200132846	A	20010119	200171	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2000520837 A 20000308; US 2000177213 P 20000121

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
WO 200153973	A2	E	46	G06F-017/00	

Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW

AU 200132846 A G06F-017/00 Based on patent WO 200153973

Abstract (Basic): WO 200153973 A2

NOVELTY - The method involves determining **affinity** between two **users** by analyzing partitioned preference data associated with stored data that reflects positive and negative preferences expressed by each one of a **set** of **users** with respect to an item. A recommendation is provided based on determined affinity.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(a) System for providing recommendation;

(b) Computer readable medium

USE - For providing recommendations used in e-commerce business activities.

ADVANTAGE - Allows e-commerce operators to take advantage of **customer** databases to provide **valuable** personalized service to **customers** . Provides a recommendation server with software capable of using rating space partitioned (RSP) data recommendations to user.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the data processing system suitable for practicing methods and systems consistent with the recommendation providing system.

pp; 46 DwgNo 1/7
Title Terms: COMPUTER; IMPLEMENT; METHOD; DETERMINE; AFFINITY; USER; PARTITION; PREFER; DATA; ASSOCIATE; STORAGE; DATA; RESPECT; ITEM
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-017/00**
File Segment: EPI

15/5/7 (Item 6 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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013972932 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2001-457145/200149
XRPX Acc No: N01-338833
Information structuring method for visualization of data sets containing large number of objects **by ranking based on strength,** clustering **related** objects **and computing number of** affinity **charts per** object
Patent Assignee: NAPSTER INC (NAPS-N); GIGABEAT INC (GIGA-N)
Inventor: JANNINK J F
Number of Countries: 093 Number of Patents: 002
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
WO 200135271	A2	20010517	WO 2000US29819	A	20001030	200149	B
AU 200114425	A	20010606	AU 200114425	A	20001030	200152	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 99162465 P 19991029
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
WO 200135271	A2	E	27	G06F-017/30	

Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW
Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW

AU 200114425	A		G06F-017/30	Based on patent WO 200135271

Abstract (Basic): WO 200135271 A2
NOVELTY - An affinity **value** is calculated between related and selected **objects** to rank and order **objects** in the data **set** . A continuous curve of spiral segments is employed to connect items at different intensity levels, the results are presented and adjusted using an affinity chart with color, curve thickness and shading gradation selectively employed to **emphasize** curve's role in conveying **affinity** strength while placing related **items** .
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT claims are also included for a system for providing visualization of **items** from data **sets** , a computer program stored on a computer readable medium, a chart server for creating a graphical layout of a visualization of an interrelated data set.
USE - For visualization and hyper linking of data **sets** containing large number of **objects** e.g. relational database, object database or XML document.
ADVANTAGE - It enhances clarity of the visualization to avoid information overlap and overload with **items** **grouped** by strength of **affinity** .
DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows flow chart illustrating method of visualizing large interrelated data sets.
pp; 27 DwgNo 3/8
Title Terms: INFORMATION; STRUCTURE; METHOD; DATA; SET; CONTAIN; NUMBER; OBJECT; RANK; BASED; STRENGTH; RELATED; OBJECT; COMPUTATION; NUMBER; AFFINITY; CHART; PER; OBJECT
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-017/30**
File Segment: EPI

15/5/8 (Item 7 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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013515006
WPI Acc No: 2000-686952/200067
XRAM Acc No: C00-208898
XRPX Acc No: N00-507949

Analyzing molecule and protein diversity using a computer method comprising defining a set of constraints on possible target surfaces and defining a set of all theoretical target surfaces

Patent Assignee: NEOGENESIS INC (NEOG-N)
Inventor: MOALLEMI C C; WINTNER E A
Number of Countries: 093 Number of Patents: 004
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
WO 200060507	A2	20001012	WO 2000US8777	A	20000331	200067	B
AU 200044511	A	20001023	AU 200044511	A	20000331	200107	
EP 1203330	A2	20020508	EP 2000925889	A	20000331	200238	
			WO 2000US8777	A	20000331		
JP 2002541560	W	20021203	JP 2000609930	A	20000331	200309	
			WO 2000US8777	A	20000331		

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 99127486 P 19990402
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
WO 200060507	A2	E	108	G06F-017/50	
Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW				
Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW					
AU 200044511	A			G06F-017/50	Based on patent WO 200060507
EP 1203330	A2	E		G06F-017/50	Based on patent WO 200060507
Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE					
JP 2002541560	W		127	G06F-017/50	Based on patent WO 200060507

Abstract (Basic): WO 200060507 A2

NOVELTY - A computer-based method comprising defining a set of constraints on possible target surfaces, and defining a fully enumerated set of theoretical target surfaces under the defined constraints, so that each surface has a defined, continuous volume and a defined, continuous surface area, is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A computer-based method comprising defining a set of constraints on possible target surfaces, and defining a fully enumerated set of theoretical target surfaces under the defined constraints, so that each surface has a defined, continuous volume and a defined, continuous surface area, is new. The method further comprises mapping **sets** of **objects** to the fully enumerated **set** of theoretical target surfaces to define corresponding subsets of the fully enumerated set of theoretical target surfaces, and analyzing an aspect of diversity of the objects based on degrees of **similarities** and differences among the corresponding subsets.

An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a computer programmed to determine the chemical **similarity** of different molecules, the program comprising:

(a) approximating the surface shape of molecules of interest by linking a series of cubes, each having a dimension R, the locations of the cubes being determined by the calculated electron probability density of the individual molecule of interest, each cube sharing at least one of its six faces with another cube, so that there is a specific number of linked cubes which varies for each molecule of interest;

(b) approximating the chemical reactivity of each individual molecule of interest by assigning each cube of each **individual** molecule of interest, no more than one functionality **value** from M

different chemical functionality values;

(c) approximating the surface shape and chemical reactivity of a chemically active surface having a volume equal to V by subtracting a number V/R3 cubes of dimension R from a surface, where each cube space shares at least one face with another cube space and where N cube spaces have one of M different chemical functionality values;

(d) calculating an attraction value K for each molecule of interest to the chemically active surface; and

(e) calculating a list of overall attraction values to the chemically active surface.

USE - For analyzing molecule and protein diversity.

pp; 108 DwgNo 0/25

Title Terms: MOLECULAR; PROTEIN; DIVERSE; COMPUTER; METHOD; COMPRISE; DEFINE; SET; CONSTRAIN; POSSIBILITY; TARGET; SURFACE; DEFINE; SET; THEORY ; TARGET; SURFACE

Derwent Class: B04; D16; S03; S05; T01

International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-017/50**

File Segment: CPI; EPI

26/5/17 (Item 17 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
(c) 2003 JPO & JAPIO. All rts. reserv.

05009665 **Image available**
METHOD FOR REFINING DATA FOR SIMILARITY DISCRIMINATION AND DEVICE FOR PERFORMING THE METHOD

PUB. NO.: 07-302265 [JP 7302265 A]
PUBLISHED: November 14, 1995 (19951114)
INVENTOR(s): MATSUZAWA KAZUMITSU
KASAHARA KANAME
YUGAWA TAKASHI
ISHIKAWA TSUTOMU
APPLICANT(s): NIPPON TELEGR & TELEPH CORP <NTT> [000422] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP (Japan)
APPL. NO.: 06-096011 [JP 9496011]
FILED: May 10, 1994 (19940510)
INTL CLASS: [6] **G06F-017/30**
JAPIO CLASS: 45.4 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Computer Applications)

ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To refine data for similarity discrimination by considering noticed attributes as **elements** , multiplying predetermined **weighting values** by respective **importance** degrees and adding multiplied results to the attribute **sets** of the **elements** for the respective noticed attributes forming pairs with the **importance** degrees of a value equal to or more than a predetermined value.

CONSTITUTION: For the data 1 for the similarity discrimination, the data for the similarity discrimination before refining stored in a data base are expressed in a chart form and the attribute sets 3 which are the sets of the pairs of the attributes and the **importance** degrees are made **correspond** to the **elements** 2. The attributes for which the **importance** degree of the attribute **set** of the **element** A is equal to or more than 0.5, that are the attribute B and the attribute C, are defined as the noticed attributes 4. The attribute B and the attribute C which are the noticed attributes are respectively considered as the **elements** and the **corresponding** attribute **sets** are searched from the data for the similarity discrimination. The importance degrees are multiplied by 0.8 which is a specified value 5 and 0.5 which is the **value** 6 and added to the attribute **set** of the original **element** A, the attribute **set** of the **element** A is newly defined. A **similar** operation is repeated for the **elements** other than the element A and storage in the data base is performed.

26/5/18 (Item 18 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
(c) 2003 JPO & JAPIO. All rts. reserv.

04646334 **Image available**
DOCUMENT RETRIEVING DEVICE

PUB. NO.: 06-318234 [JP 6318234 A]
PUBLISHED: November 15, 1994 (19941115)
INVENTOR(s): SATO KENJI
MURAKI KAZUSHI
APPLICANT(s): NEC CORP [000423] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP (Japan)
APPL. NO.: 04-160895 [JP 92160895]
FILED: June 19, 1992 (19920619)
INTL CLASS: [5] **G06F-015/403** ; **G06F-015/20** ; **G06F-015/20**
JAPIO CLASS: 45.4 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Computer Applications)

ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To enable retrieval with **similarity** between **documents** in the case of **document** retrieval by calculating the similarity and difference

mutually between **documents** **corresponding** to the attribute **set** of the **document** .

CONSTITUTION: A **document** attribute **value** condition input means 6 inputs the different point or equal point of a document presented at present by a user. A document attribute type condition input means 7 designates the retrieval corresponding to the type of an attribute to be conscious of as the different or equal point. The user designates the document presented at present as the document provided with the close attribute by using a **document** adjacent request input means 8. Corresponding to these retrieval conditions, the **document** is retrieved by a **similarity** /difference retrieving means 11 while using the information calculated by a similarity calculating means 9 and a difference calculating means 10.

26/5/23 (Item 23 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
(c) 2003 JPO & JAPIO. All rts. reserv.

03491905 **Image available**
IMAGE PATTERN RECOGNIZING METHOD

PUB. NO.: 03-154805 [JP 3154805 A]
PUBLISHED: July 02, 1991 (19910702)
INVENTOR(s): FUKUDA SHOZO
YAMAUCHI SATOSHI
HATA JUNICHI
MORIMOTO MASAMICHI
APPLICANT(s): MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC IND CO LTD [000582] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP (Japan)
APPL. NO.: 01-293550 [JP 89293550]
FILED: November 10, 1989 (19891110)
INTL CLASS: [5] G01B-011/00; **G06F-015/62**
JAPIO CLASS: 46.1 (INSTRUMENTATION -- Measurement); 45.4 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Computer Applications)
JOURNAL: Section: P, Section No. 1258, Vol. 15, No. 384, Pg. 113, September 27, 1991 (19910927)

ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To attain accurate and speedy recognition even when the contrast of an input image is low by extracting brightness information on a scanning straight line specified in the input image, and performing the processing for improving its image quality, and extracting the start point and end point of a pattern from the change point of the improved brightness information.

CONSTITUTION: An image 20 which includes a mark 19 on a circuit board 18 to be recognized is inputted from a TV camera 17 which is an image pickup device. The hatched part of the image 20 is a high-brightness area and 21 indicates a noise pattern. The scanning straight line 23 is specified in the image 20 and the brightness information on the scanning straight line is extracted. The **image** quality improvement processing such as noise removal and **image** **emphasis** is carried out for the extracted brightness information and the start point and end point of the pattern are extracted from the change point of the improved brightness information to obtain a **group** of candidates for the **image** pattern **corresponding** to the **object** to be recognized. The **similarity** between the pattern widths and center positions of those candidate patterns and the widths and positions of the object to be recognized is used as a criterion to identify the **image** pattern **corresponding** to the **object** to be recognized. The position is measured to measure the position of the object to be measured.

26/5/35 (Item 11 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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012827274 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1999-633506/199954
Related WPI Acc No: 2003-066361
XRPX Acc No: N99-467801
Database evaluation system for helping consumers and business users to find required items in database of computers
Patent Assignee: BIZRATECOM (BIZR-N)
Inventor: SCHMITT M
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
US 5983220	A	19991109	US 956812	P	19951115	199954	B
			US 96748944	A	19961114		

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 956812 P 19951115; US 96748944 A 19961114
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 5983220	A		54	G06F-017/30	Provisional application US 956812

Abstract (Basic): US 5983220 A
NOVELTY - A proximity searcher user interface is coupled to evaluation engine for displaying reference item from the database (2.4). The searcher user interface also displays nearest neighbor item for attribute as a function of distance between reference item and nearest neighbor item, for at least one attribute of domain model (2.10).
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An evaluation engine couples domain model to the database, and provides a user interface (2.16) for allowing **user** to iteratively **set** criterion for selecting and displaying a **set** of matching **items** comprising a short list. The evaluation engine allows user to inspect, compare or navigate the items on short list. A scoring interface displays **relative** score of each **item** from short list. A direct manipulator performs weighting of **relative weight** of attribute of **item** . The evaluation engine redetermines **relative** score of each **item** in short list according to any change in relative **weighting** of attributes.
USE - For helping consumers and business users to find items in computer database that most closely matches their objective requirements and subjective preferences in network environment.
ADVANTAGE - Supports analysis and evaluation of **similarity** of **items** in database with respect to multiple criteria, hence database of information rich items can be turned into an interactive buyer's guide.
DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows software component of database evaluation system.
Database (2.4)
Domain model (2.10)
User interface (2.16)
pp; 54 DwgNo 2/26
Title Terms: DATABASE; EVALUATE; SYSTEM; HELP; CONSUME; BUSINESS; USER; FINDER; REQUIRE; ITEM; DATABASE; COMPUTER
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-017/30**
File Segment: EPI

26/5/36 (Item 12 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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012623051 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1999-429155/199936
XRPX Acc No: N99-319421
Contents similarity **determining method for hypertext** documents **on internet**
Patent Assignee: MANTRA TECHNOLOGIES INC (MANT-N)
Inventor: ARIEL H; CARMEL R; HILSENRATH O A
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 5926812	A	19990720	US 9618800	A	19960620	199936 B
			US 97829451	A	19970328	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 9618800 P 19960620; US 97829451 A 19970328

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 5926812	A		17	G06F-017/30	Provisional application US 9618800

Abstract (Basic): US 5926812 A

NOVELTY - A **set** of **document** extract entries are extracted from corresponding **document set** . Each entry comprises a weighted word histogram for **corresponding document** . A **set** of word **clusters** comprising cluster word list, total distance matrix and connection matrix are generated from the entries. A similarity degree is determined between the word clusters.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a method for determining **relevance** of **document** contents.

USE - For searching hypertext documents on internet.

ADVANTAGE - Provides fast and accurate searching to identify documents of interest to particular user or users without any need for the user or users to specify the search criteria. Actively and automatically alerts the **user** of local information **related** to present work.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows schematic representation of data structure of total distance matrix and connection matrix.

pp; 17 DwgNo 12,13/16

Title Terms: CONTENT; SIMILAR; DETERMINE; METHOD; DOCUMENT

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-017/30**

File Segment: EPI

26/5/37 (Item 13 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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012448051 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1999-254159/199921

Related WPI Acc No: 1997-341245; 2000-637082

XRPX Acc No: N99-189242

Relevancy ranking method for retrieval of natural language data in personal computer

Patent Assignee: UNIV CENT FLORIDA (UYFL-N)

Inventor: DRISCOLL J R

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 5893092	A	19990406	US 94350334	A	19941206	199921 B
			US 97880807	A	19970623	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 94350334 A 19941206; US 97880807 A 19970623

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 5893092	A		26	G06F-017/30	Div ex application US 94350334 Div ex patent US 5642502

Abstract (Basic): US 5893092 A

NOVELTY - The selected text is grouped and are ranked according to relevancy. Based on a manual determination of relevancy, a feed back information is applied to create a different query, automatically to form a second rank list.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A sentence, phrase or semantic unit of a text in a **document** is selected from a database **collection** by a natural language search query. The second rank list is of a different ranking order. The procedure of ranking the second group is the same as

that of the first group.

USE - In personal computers for searching internal files, for modem search systems. Applies to retrieve and filter documents such as patents, legal documents, medical documents, articles, journals as per search request. For answering questions from general information database of public affairs office.

ADVANTAGE - The reading time is minimized and the **user** is allowed to make **relevant** decisions very easy by just indicating by a key stroke whether a **document** is **relative** or not. The sentences saves the user time by forcing the **user** to discover small units which are **relevant** or not **relevant** and enhances quality of search. There is no size limit for the number of **documents** to be searched. **Relevancy** feedback helps the **user** to automatically identify alternative words useful for expressing a query. Provides an automated retrieval system which minimizes reading efforts of the **user** and also minimizes the need for highlighting **relevant** words on a screenful of text.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure is a flow chart for determining the number to indicate the **relevance** or **similarity** of a **document** to a query.

pp; 26 DwgNo 2/15

Title Terms: RANK; METHOD; RETRIEVAL; NATURAL; LANGUAGE; DATA; PERSON; COMPUTER

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-017/30**

File Segment: EPI

26/5/43 (Item 19 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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011646434 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1998-063342/199806

XRPX Acc No: N98-049794

Items collection **with their attributes identifiers information retrieving - composing query vector and map to produce result vector having pairs of** item **identifiers and** corresponding **scalar** values

Patent Assignee: KDL TECHNOLOGIES LTD (KDLT-N)

Inventor: DEERWESTER S

Number of Countries: 080 Number of Patents: 005

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
WO 9749046	A1	19971224	WO 97IB744	A	19970619	199806	B
ZA 9705477	A	19980225	ZA 975477	A	19970604	199813	
AU 9730444	A	19980107	AU 9730444	A	19970619	199820	
US 5778362	A	19980707	US 96667520	A	19960621	199834	
EP 978059	A1	20000209	EP 97925220	A	19970619	200012	
			WO 97IB744	A	19970619		

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 96667520 A 19960621

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
WO 9749046	A1		53	G06F-017/30	

Designated States (National): AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE GH HU IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SZ UG ZW

EP 978059	A1	E		G06F-017/30	Based on patent WO 9749046

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE

ZA 9705477	A		51	G06F-000/00	
AU 9730444	A			G06F-017/30	Based on patent WO 9749046
US 5778362	A			G06F-017/30	

Abstract (Basic): WO 9749046 A

The method is used for retrieving information from a **collection**

of **items** each having a **corresponding item** identifier and each being associated by a scalar **value** with an attribute having a corresponding attribute identifier. At least one of the attributes is also associated with another of the **items** in the **collection** . A data processor presents the collection as a map (210) of tuples of **item** identifiers, attribute identifiers, and scalar **values** .

The method involves forming a query vector (200) having pairs of attribute identifiers and scalar values. The query vector and the map is composed to produce a result vector (220) having pairs of **item** identifiers and **corresponding** scalar **values** . The latter represent the relationship of the query vector and the map for the **items** having the **corresponding item values** .

USE - For analysing **collection** of data **items** to reveal associative structures within **collection** of data **items** .

ADVANTAGE - Allows for calculating distance and/or **similarity measures** to serve as input to statistical techniques.

Dwg.2/6

Title Terms: ITEM; COLLECT; ATTRIBUTE; IDENTIFY; INFORMATION; RETRIEVAL; COMPOSE; QUERY; VECTOR; MAP; PRODUCE; RESULT; VECTOR; PAIR; ITEM; IDENTIFY; CORRESPOND; SCALE; VALUE

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-000/00** ; **G06F-017/30**

File Segment: EPI

26/5/46 (Item 22 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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010367708 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1995-269070/199535

XRPX Acc No: N95-206879

Metaphor elicitation method for constructing marketing campaigns - using file of images **representing** important **sensory aspects of topic being studied and using** images **and subsequent graphical maps and** related **constructs to create advertising campaign for product**

Patent Assignee: ZALTMAN G (ZALT-I)

Inventor: ZALTMAN G

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
US 5436830	A	19950725	US 9311867	A	19930201	199535	B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 9311867 A 19930201

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 5436830	A		10	G06F-015/38	

Abstract (Basic): US 5436830 A

The process for using a computer to elicit, organize, and link different forms of data to automatically generate and present a consensus map, involves establishing a series of baseline images in a first file in computer memory relating to a research topic, sorting the baseline **images** into groups by a **consumer** , each of which have **similar** qualities, eliciting and storing sensory and emotional perceptions from the consumer regarding the research topic and eliciting and storing constructs from the consumer using an interview procedure.

Baseline and additional images are elicited and stored from the **consumer** that **correlates** closest with the research topic, and opposite images from the consumer that represent ideas opposite ideas represented by the research topic are also elicited and stored. A graphical representation of **relationships** among the stored **images** and constructs is automatically generated. A consensus map is automatically derived from a number of the graphical representations, each based on images and constructs of a different one of a number of consumers, and the consensus map is visually presented.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Eliciting from **customer important** aspects

associated with particular topic about which marketing program is to be devised.

Dwg.1/2

Title Terms: METHOD; CONSTRUCTION; MARKET; FILE; IMAGE; REPRESENT; IMPORTANT; SENSE; ASPECT; TOPIC; STUDY; IMAGE; SUBSEQUENT; GRAPHICAL; MAP ; RELATED; CONSTRUCTION; ADVERTISE; CAMPAIGN; PRODUCT

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-015/38**

File Segment: EPI

26/5/49 (Item 25 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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009483666 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1993-177201/199322

XRPX Acc No: N93-135809

Determining frequency of words in documents without image decoding - involves morphological image processing to determine word unit characteristics for placement into equivalence classes utilising non-content based information

Patent Assignee: XEROX CORP (XERO)

Inventor: CASS T A; HALVORSEN P; HUTTENLOCHER D P; KAPLAN R M; RAO R B; WITHGOTT M M

Number of Countries: 006 Number of Patents: 008

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
EP 544430	A2	19930602	EP 92310431	A	19921116	199322	B
CA 2077604	A	19930520	CA 2077604	A	19920904	199332	
US 5325444	A	19940628	US 91795173	A	19911119	199425	
			US 93144620	A	19931029		
EP 544430	A3	19931222	EP 92310431	A	19921116	199515	
EP 544430	B1	19990623	EP 92310431	A	19921116	199929	
DE 69229468	E	19990729	DE 629468	A	19921116	199936	
			EP 92310431	A	19921116		
CA 2077604	C	19990706	CA 2077604	A	19920904	199946	
JP 3282860	B2	20020520	JP 92302721	A	19921112	200236	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 91795173 A 19911119; US 93144620 A 19931029

Cited Patents: No-SR.Pub; 3.Jnl.Ref

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
EP 544430	A2	E	9	G06K-009/00	
Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB					
CA 2077604	A			G06F-015/70	
US 5325444	A		8	G06K-009/36	Cont of application US 91795173
EP 544430	A3			G06K-009/00	
EP 544430	B1	E		G06K-009/00	
Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB					
DE 69229468	E			G06K-009/00	Based on patent EP 544430
CA 2077604	C	E		G06K-009/72	
JP 3282860	B2		7	G06T-011/60	Previous Publ. patent JP 5282423

Abstract (Basic): EP 544430 A

The method for determining frequency of words involves segmenting the document image into **image** units without decoding the **image** content. At least one **significant** morphological **image** characteristic of selected **image** units are determined in the document image. Equivalence classes of the selected units are identified by **clustering** the selected **image** units with **similar** morphological **image** characteristics.

The image units are quantified in each equivalence class. In the identification step, **image** unit morphological **image** characteristics are **correlated** using a decision network.

ADVANTAGE - Frequency determined by solely using visual characteristics and without reliance on lexical reference.

28/5/5 (Item 5 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
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02991364 **Image available**
COLLECTIVE CLUSTERING SYSTEM WITH SAME CONDITIONAL PAIRS

PUB. NO.: 01-288964 [JP 1288964 A]
PUBLISHED: November 21, 1989 (19891121)
INVENTOR(s): MITANI HIROYUKI
APPLICANT(s): NEC CORP [000423] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP (Japan)
APPL. NO.: 63-119840 [JP 88119840]
FILED: May 16, 1988 (19880516)
INTL CLASS: [4] **G06F-015/21** ; **G06F-007/24** ; **G06F-007/28**
JAPIO CLASS: 45.4 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Computer Applications); 45.1 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Arithmetic Sequence Units); 45.2 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Memory Units)
JOURNAL: Section: P, Section No. 1003, Vol. 14, No. 66, Pg. 167, February 07, 1990 (19900207)

ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To obtain an appropriate clustering result when plural pairs having maximum **affinities** exist by updating the **affinities** by treating the item contained in the most numerous pairs or all of the same conditional pairs containing clusters as one cluster.

CONSTITUTION: Where or not input data are a measurement matrix is discriminated and, when they are a measurement matrix, the data are converted into inter-item **affinities** and each **item** is treated as one **cluster** . Then the number of the clusters is checked and, when clusters exist more than two, all of the maximum **affinity** pairs among clusters are extracted. Thereafter, the most numerously contained **item** or **cluster** is extracted. According to the extracted result, all of the pairs having the maximum **affinities** including the **items** or **clusters** , namely, all of the pairs having the same condition are treated as one cluster. Successively, distance updating is repeated until the number of clusters reduced to one.

28/5/40 (Item 35 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

012244695 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1999-050802/199905
XRPX Acc No: N99-037669
Wireless, portable affinity judgment apparatus for selecting companion - compares received data regarding individual information and desired conditions with transmission data, based on which output is generated by warning unit
Patent Assignee: NIKKO DENKI KK (NIKK-N)
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
JP 10302006	A	19981113	JP 97121660	A	19970423	199905	B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 97121660 A 19970423
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 10302006	A		5	G06F-017/60	

Abstract (Basic): JP 10302006 A
The apparatus has a transmission data setting unit (11) for setting data regarding **individual** information and desired conditions. The **set** data is transmitted via a data transmission circuit (14).
A receiving circuit (15) receives data regarding individual information and desired conditions, that is transmitted from other

unit. The received data is compared with the transmission data by a judgment unit (18) and a warning unit (19) provides output based on judgment result.

ADVANTAGE - Simplifies selection of companion.

Dwg.1/4

Title Terms: WIRELESS; PORTABLE; **AFFINITY** ; APPARATUS; SELECT; COMPANION; COMPARE; RECEIVE; DATA; INDIVIDUAL; INFORMATION; CONDITION; TRANSMISSION; DATA; BASED; OUTPUT; GENERATE; WARNING; UNIT

Derwent Class: T01; W02

International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-017/60**

International Patent Class (Additional): H04B-001/38

File Segment: EPI

28/5/42 (Item 37 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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011087751 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1997-065675/199706

XRPX Acc No: N97-054002

Agent assisted data set searching for information retrieval - using image of user affinity **in addition to agent** affinity **to select specific item which conforms to them**

Patent Assignee: PHILIPS ELECTRONICS NV (PHIG); PHILIPS NORDEN AB (PHIG); US PHILIPS CORP (PHIG)

Inventor: MASTHOFF J F M

Number of Countries: 020 Number of Patents: 005

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
WO 9642172	A2	19961227	WO 96IB488	A	19960523	199706	B
EP 777885	A1	19970611	EP 96913667	A	19960523	199728	
			WO 96IB488	A	19960523		
JP 10504127	W	19980414	WO 96IB488	A	19960523	199825	
			JP 97502835	A	19960523		
KR 97705310	A	19970906	WO 96IB488	A	19960523	199839	
			KR 97700913	A	19970206		
US 6216133	B1	20010410	US 96655169	A	19960530	200122	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): EP 95201526 A 19950609

Cited Patents: EP 461896; No-SR.Pub; US 5278651

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
WO 9642172	A2	E	23	H04Q-000/00	
Designated States (National): JP KR					
Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE					
EP 777885	A1	E		G06F-017/30	Based on patent WO 9642172
Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB IT					
JP 10504127	W		25	G06F-017/30	Based on patent WO 9642172
KR 97705310	A			H04Q-001/00	Based on patent WO 9642172
US 6216133	B1			G06F-017/30	

Abstract (Basic): WO 9642172 A

The method for enabling a user to fetch a specific information **item** from a **set** of such **items** in an information processing system involves forming an image of a user **affinity** between the user and the information items from a pattern of past interactions between the user and the system. The user image is recorded in a user attribute. A specific information item is selected by the first agent in further dependence on the user attribute.

Preferably, a set of agents are used within the system, one of which is activated in accordance with the user attribute. The user **affinity** image is formed on the basis of the user's cognisance of the specific information item.

USE/ADVANTAGE - System in which information items are presented as objects in space and agent guides user through space to propose specific objects to user. Adapted to instantaneous needs and circumstances of customer.

Dwg.3/5
Title Terms: AGENT; ASSIST; DATA; SET; SEARCH; INFORMATION; RETRIEVAL; IMAGE; USER; **AFFINITY** ; ADD; AGENT; **AFFINITY** ; SELECT; SPECIFIC; ITEM; CONFORM
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-017/30** ; H04Q-000/00; H04Q-001/00
File Segment: EPI

28/5/43 (Item 38 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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009505423 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1993-198959/199325
XRPX Acc No: N93-153095
Group access control in data processing system library - establishing group identification listed in associated access list, with object **listed in** group **identification having same access as group**
Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC)
Inventor: HOWELL W E; REDDY H N; WANG D S
Number of Countries: 004 Number of Patents: 002
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
EP 547990	A1	19930623	EP 92480172	A	19921119	199325	B
US 5276901	A	19940104	US 91807685	A	19911216	199402	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 91807685 A 19911216
Cited Patents: EP 398645; EP 458718; EP 458720
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
EP 547990	A1	E	9	G06F-012/14	
Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB					
US 5276901	A		8	G06F-012/14	

Abstract (Basic): EP 547990 A
The **group** identification method may encompass all **users** within the data processing system, a selected subset of users, or a single selected user and his designated **affinity** users or proxies.
The group identification is listed within an associated access list for a particular object. Upon an attempted access of the particular object by a user not listed explicitly within the associated access list, whether or not that **user** is listed within a **group** identification which is permitted access is determined. If the **user** is listed in the **group** identification, access is permitted.
ADVANTAGE - Allows **affinity** users of authorized accessors to access an object. Provides improved system of access control.
us
Dwg.1/4
Title Terms: GROUP; ACCESS; CONTROL; DATA; PROCESS; SYSTEM; LIBRARY; ESTABLISH; GROUP; IDENTIFY; LIST; ASSOCIATE; ACCESS; LIST; OBJECT; LIST; GROUP; IDENTIFY; ACCESS; GROUP
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-012/14**
File Segment: EPI

28/5/45 (Item 40 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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008630935 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1991-134965/199119
XRPX Acc No: N91-103702
Surrogate access to shared resources - using user set **definitions to support** affinity **and surrogate user relationships**
Patent Assignee: IBM CORP (IBMC)
Inventor: KASIRAJ C; TAYLOR J L; WOLF T J

Number of Countries: 003 Number of Patents: 002
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
EP 426595	A	19910508	EP 90480141	A	19900921	199119	B
EP 426595	A3	19920805	EP 90480141	A	19900921	199336	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 89430853 A 19891102
Cited Patents: NoSR.Pub; 3.Jnl.Ref
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
EP 426595	A				

Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB

Abstract (Basic): EP 426595 A

When a surrogate user accesses resources in a distributed system, they are entered as **members** of a **user set** . The **user sets** can contain other surrogate **users** or other **user sets** . The **user** is queried for alocation to a simple user list or surrogate user list.

In an attempt by a surrogate user to access a resource, the access mechanism identifies them by checking the **user set** and creating a **user** list containing key information and the level of access to be granted.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Allows surrogate users to have audit trail maintained and improved access security implemented. (6pp Dwg.No.1/1

Title Terms: SURROGATE; ACCESS; SHARE; RESOURCE; USER; SET; DEFINE; SUPPORT ; **AFFINITY** ; SURROGATE; USER; RELATED
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Additional): **G06F-001/00**
File Segment: EPI

File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-2003/Jul W03
(c) 2003 European Patent Office
File 349:PCT FULLTEXT 1979-2002/UB=20030724,UT=20030717
(c) 2003 WIPO/Univentio

Set	Items	Description
S1	1120579	ENTITY OR ENTITIES OR THING? ? OR OBJECT? ? OR ITEM? ? OR -ELEMENT? ? OR ASSET? ?
S2	643835	DOCUMENT? ? OR ARTICLE? ? OR EMAIL? ? OR MAIL? ? OR RECORD? ? OR BOOK? ? OR MAGAZINE? ? OR MESSAGE? ?
S3	572434	PRODUCT? ? OR GOODS OR MERCHANDISE OR TRANSACTIONS OR PURC-HASES
S4	783597	MOVIE? ? OR FILM? ? OR VIDEO? ? OR PHOTO? ? OR PHOTOGRAPH? ? OR IMAGE? ? OR SOUND OR AUDIO OR RECORDINGS OR MULTIMEDIA OR MEDIA OR CLIP? ?
S5	868111	PEOPLE OR PERSON OR FRIEND? ? OR INDIVIDUAL? ? OR EMPLOYEE? ? OR MEMBER? ? OR STUDENT? ? OR USER? ? OR PARTICIPANT? ? OR SUBSCRIBER? ? OR CUSTOMER? ? OR CONSUMER? ? OR READER? ?
S6	333215	S1:S5(5N)(CLUSTER??? OR GROUP???? OR COLLECTION? ? OR SET? ? OR FAMILY OR FAMILIES OR BUNCH???)
S7	6669	S1:S5(5N)(AFFINIT??? OR LIKENESS?? OR CLOSENESS OR RELATED-NESS)
S8	393367	S1:S5(5N)(CORRELAT? OR CORRESPOND? OR ASSOCIATION? ? OR RE-LAT??? OR RELATIONSHIP? ?)
S9	147137	S1:S5(5N)SIMILAR????
S10	2394	MEASUR?(3N)SIMILARIT???
S11	66686	S1:S5(10N)(SIGNIFICANT OR SIGNIFICANCE)
S12	447067	S1:S5(10N)(WEIGHT? OR IMPORTAN? OR INFLUENC? OR EMPHASI? OR VALUE? ? OR VALUING OR VALUABLE OR PROMINEN? OR BEARING OR R-ELEVAN? OR PERTINEN?)
S13	84	S6(S)S7(S)S9:S12 AND IC=G06F
S14	25	S13/TI,AB,CM
S15	59	S13 NOT S14
S16	15	S6(S)AFFINIT???(S)SIMILARIT??? AND IC=G06F
S17	11	S16 NOT S15
S18	2065	DATA(3N)(MINE? ? OR MINING) OR KNOWLEDGE()DISCOVERY OR KDD
S19	7	S6(S)AFFINIT???(S)S18 AND IC=G06F
S20	207	S6(S)AFFINIT??? AND IC=G06F
S21	70	S20/TI,AB,CM
S22	44	S21 NOT (S13 OR S17 OR S19)
S23	389	S6(S)S8(S)S9:S10(S)S11:S12 AND IC=G06F
S24	71	S6(S)S8(S)S9:S10(S)S11 AND IC=G06F
S25	66	S24 NOT (S13 OR S17 OR S19 OR S22)
S26	136	S23/TI,AB,CM
S27	104	S26 NOT (S13 OR S17 OR S19 OR S22 OR S25)
S28	60	S27 AND IC=G06F-017
S29	44	S27 NOT S28

15/5,K/52 (Item 43 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00456597
DATA PROCESSING SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR DETERMINING AND ANALYZING CORRESPONDENCE INFORMATION FOR A STEREO IMAGE
SYSTEME ET PROCEDE DE TRAITEMENT DES DONNEES
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
INTERVAL RESEARCH CORPORATION,
Inventor(s):
WOODFILL John Iselin,
BAKER Henry Harlyn,
VON HERZEN Brian,
ALKIRE Robert Dale,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9847061 A2 19981022
Application: WO 98US6675 19980402 (PCT/WO US9806675)
Priority Application: US 97839767 19970415
Designated States: AL AM AT AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ CZ DE DE DK DK EE EE ES FI FI GB GE GH GM GW HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG
Main International Patent Class: G06K-009/00
International Patent Class: G06K-009/64; H04N-013/00; H04N-013/02; G06T-007/60; **G06F-017/15**
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 80157

English Abstract
A powerful, scalable, and reconfigurable image processing system and method for processing stereo image data is described. A general purpose, reconfigurable engine with toroidal topology, distributed memory, and wide bandwidth I/O is described for solving real applications at real-time speeds. The reconfigurable image processing system can be optimized to efficiently perform specialized computations, such as real-time video and audio processing. This reconfigurable image processing system provides high performance via high computational density, high memory bandwidth, and high I/O bandwidth. Generally, the reconfigurable image processing system and its control structure include a homogeneous array of 16 field programmable gate arrays (FPGA) and 16 static random access memories (SRAM) arranged in a partial torus configuration (Fig. 46). The reconfigurable image processing system also includes a PCI bus interface chip, a clock control chip, and a datapath chip. It can be implemented in a single board. It receives data from its external environment, computes correspondence, and uses the results of the correspondence computations for various post-processing, industrial applications. The reconfigurable image processing system determines correspondence by using non-parametric local transforms followed by correlation. These non-parametric local transforms include the census, and rank transforms. Other embodiments involve a combination of correspondence, rectification, a left-right consistency check, and the application of an interest operator.

French Abstract
L'invention concerne un systeme de traitement des images puissant, a echelle variable et de type reconfigurable, et un procede de traitement des donnees. La machine reconfigurable, de type polyvalent, a topologie toroidale, a memoire repartie et a grande largeur de bande en entrees/sorties, permet le traitement des applications reelles aux vitesses du temps reel. Le systeme reconfigurable de traitement des images peut etre optimise efficacement pour les besoins de calculs specialises (par exemple, traitement video et audio en temps reel). Ce

systeme a un haut rendement grace a sa densite de calcul ainsi que sa largeur de bande elevee en memoire et en entrees/sorties. Generalement, le systeme et sa structure de commande ont un ensemble homogene de 16 reseaux de portes programmables par l'utilisateur (ou circuits FPGA) et de 16 memoires RAM statiques (SRAM), en configuration toroidale partielle. En outre, le systeme a une puce d'interface de bus d'interconnexion de peripheriques (PCI), une puce de commande d'horloge et une puce de trajet de donnees. La mise en oeuvre est possible sur carte unique. Le systeme recoit les donnees de l'environnement externe, calcule les correspondances et utilise les resultats des calculs de correspondance pour differentes applications industrielles de post-traitement. Enfin, le systeme determine les correspondances en utilisant des transformees locales non parametriques, cette operation etant suivie par une correlation. Ces tranformees comprennent les transformees de denombrement et de rang. D'autres variantes font intervenir en combinaison la correspondance, la rectification, le controle d'homogeneite de gauche a droite et l'application d'un operateur de bonification dans l'interet de l'utilisateur.

...International Patent Class: **G06F-017/15**
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Detailed Description
... illustrative embodiment.

I . Hamming distances.

In the preferred embodiment, Hamming distances are used to correlate pixels in the reference image with pixels in the other **image** . The Hamming distance of two bit strings is the number of bit positions that differ in these two bit strings.

Correspondence of two pixels can...

...representative census transformed values will be small.

Pixels P and Q represent two transformed pixels, where P is a census transformed pixel for one input **image** and Q is a census transformed pixel in a search window W(P) for a second input image. The Hamming distance between the two transformed...the window sum for window 334). Thus, the window sum for reference element 341 may be calculated
44
based on the window sum for reference **element** 340, by sliding the window, adding new **values** and subtracting old values.
FIGS. 9(A)-9(C) illustrate in summary fashion one embodiment of the present invention. Again, these figures ignore boundary conditions... obtain the correlation data therein for the 'Initial calculation. Each next reference image element involves moving over D columns from the location of the previous **image** **element** .

Step 722 **sets** the incrementing variable INCR to 0. This **value** will be used to check for all disparities from D-1 to 0 until all correlation sum data for a given 44 reference" left image...

15/5,K/53 (Item 44 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00447744
METHOD OF DETERMINING PROTEIN-LIGAND INTERACTIONS VIA COMPUTER MODELING
PROCEDE D'EVALUATION DES INTERACTIONS PROTEINE-LIGAND PAR MODELISATION INFORMATIQUE
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
BEARSDEN BIO INC,
Inventor(s):
STURGESS Michael,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9838208 A2 19980903
Application: WO 98US3951 19980227 (PCT/WO US9803951)
Priority Application: US 97808804 19970228
Designated States: CA JP AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/50**
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 215851

English Abstract
Disclosed is a method of determining receptor-ligand affinities by constructing a receptor protein model, placing a ligand into the binding pocket portion of the receptor protein model, calculating the protein-ligand interaction energies and then predicting the ligand binding affinity for the receptor protein from a mathematical equation. This method provides for a way of determining receptor binding affinities of potential ligand molecules without the need of actually preparing these molecules in a laboratory and testing them by in vitro receptor binding assays. Such determinations are useful for identifying potential ligands of receptors for use in studying receptor binding, in studying receptor activities, as potential modulators of receptor activity, and as actual or lead compunds useful as therapeutics which modulate receptor activity.

French Abstract
Cette invention se rapporte a un procede d'evaluation des affinites recepteur-ligand, qui consiste a fabriquer un modele de proteine receptrice, a placer un ligand a l'interieur de la poche de liaison du modele de la proteine receptrice, a calculer les energies d'interaction proteine-ligand, puis a prevoir l'affinite de liaison du ligand pour la proteine receptrice au moyen d'une equation mathematique. Ce procede constitue un moyen permettant d'evaluer les affinites de liaison a un recepteur des molecules d'un ligand potentiel sans avoir besoin de preparer reellement ces molecules dans un laboratoire ni de les tester par des methodes in vitro d'analyse de liaison a un recepteur. Ces evaluations s'averent utiles pour identifier des ligands potentiels de recepteurs permettant d'etudier la liaison au recepteur ou les activites du recepteur, et utilises en tant que modulateurs de l'activite du recepteur et en tant qu'agents therapeutiques qui modulent l'activite du recepteur.

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/50**
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description

Detailed Description
... binding proteins in such a family. For this purpose, specific figands have been discovered which have a higher affinity for one binding protein in a **family** than for other **members** . The, disclosed method can be used to
identify potential ligands which are selective for one or a subset of **members** of a binding protein **family** . Preferably, this is accomplished by
building and refining models of the binding pockets for **relevant members**
of a binding protein **family** , and generating predictive equations for each model. The affinity of a potential figand molecule can then be calculated
for each binding protein and the affinities compared. Selective ligand molecules can be identified as those having a desired pattern of **affinities**
for the binding protein **family** **members** . For example, a ligand might be
18

sought having a high affinity for one of the binding proteins but not for

...

15/5,K/55 (Item 46 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00408301 **Image available**
METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR REVEALING INFORMATION STRUCTURES IN COLLECTIONS OF DATA ITEMS
PROCEDE ET SYSTEME SERVANT A REVELER DES STRUCTURES D'INFORMATIONS DANS DES COLLECTES DE DONNEES ELEMENTAIRES
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
KDL TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED,
Inventor(s):
DEERWESTER Scott,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9749046 A1 19971224
Application: WO 97IB744 19970619 (PCT/WO IB9700744)
Priority Application: US 96667520 19960621
Designated States: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE GH HU IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZW GH KE LS MW SD SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG
Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/30**
Publication Language: German
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 9948

English Abstract
In analyzing a collection of data items to determine data structures, the collection of data items is treated as a two-dimensional map. A query vector with elements of interest is composed with the map to form a result vector. A profile vector formed from the matrix is combined with the result vector to form a discrimination vector representing the degree of expectation that the elements of the query vector have related to the map.

French Abstract
Dans l'analyse d'une collecte de donnees elementaires afin de determiner des structures de donnees, la collecte de donnees elementaires est traitee en tant que topographie bidimensionnelle. Un vecteur d'interrogation comportant des elements d'interet est associe a la topographie afin de creer un vecteur de resultat. Un vecteur de profil cree a partir de la matrice est combine au vecteur de resultat afin d'obtenir un vecteur de discrimination representant le degre d'attente des elements du vecteur d'interrogation par rapport a la topographie.
Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/30**
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description

Detailed Description
... In terrns of retrieval, the set of tenn vectors may be considered to be all of the topics upon which the map focuses, and the **set** of document vectors to be the **set** of **documents** that are about each of these topics.

6. **Relevance** feedback
A ftifther operation that the invention can perfonn is relevance feedback where eross-correlations between elements in a set are discovered to enhance queries...

15/5,K/56 (Item 47 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00359658 **Image available**

METHOD FOR ENABLING A USER TO FETCH A SPECIFIC INFORMATION ITEM FROM A SET OF INFORMATION ITEMS, AND A SYSTEM FOR CARRYING OUT SUCH A METHOD

PROCEDE DONNANT A UN UTILISATEUR LA POSSIBILITE D'ALLER CHERCHER UN ELEMENT SPECIFIQUE D'INFORMATION DANS UN ENSEMBLE D'ELEMENTS D'INFORMATION ET SYSTEME PERMETTANT DE METTRE CE PROCEDE EN OEUVRE

Patent Applicant/Assignee:
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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9642172 A2 19961227
Application: WO 96IB488 19960523 (PCT/WO IB9600488)
Priority Application: NL 95201526 19950609
Designated States: JP KR AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/30**
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 7160

English Abstract

A user of a system comprising a large set of information items, for example a multimedia database, is assisted by an agent in searching the set. The agent has a given affinity for the information items and selects a specific information item from the set in conformity with said affinity. On the basis of the interactions between the user and the system, an image is formed of the affinity of the user for the information items. The agent utilizes this image, in addition to its own affinity, for the selection of a specific information item. A major application of the invention concerns a system in which the information items are presented as objects in a space and in which the agent guides the user through the space and proposes a specific object to the user.

French Abstract

Un utilisateur d'un systeme comprenant un ensemble important d'elements d'information, par exemple une base de donnees multimedia, est aide dans l'exploration de l'ensemble par un agent. Ce dernier, qui est dote d'une affinite donnee pour les elements d'information, selectionne un element specifique d'information dans l'ensemble en fonction de ladite affinite. A partir des interactions survenant entre l'utilisateur et le systeme, il est forme une image de l'affinite de l'utilisateur pour les elements d'information. L'agent utilise cette image, venant s'ajouter a la sienne, pour selectionner un element specifique d'information. Une application de premier plan de l'invention consiste en un systeme dans lequel les elements d'information sont presentes comme des objets dans un espace et dans lequel l'agent guide l'utilisateur dans ledit espace et lui propose un objet specifique.

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/30**
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... To this end, the method in accordance with the invention is
2
characterized in that it comprises the step of forming at least once an **image** of a **user affinity** between the **user** and the information items from a pattern of past interactions between the user and the system and recording this image in a user attribute, and...

...of the specific information item by the first agent in further F dependence on the user attribute. As a result of the formation of an **image** of the **user affinity** between the **user** and the information

items and the consideration of this **user affinity** for the selection of an information **item** , the **item** which best suits the **user** at the **relevant** instant will be selected from a possibly large **group** of information **items** . The method in accordance with the invention can be used notably to assist the **user** in searching large **sets** of information
items such as they occur, for example in multimedia databases

A version of the method of the invention in which the system comprises a set of...sub-sets in the system can be made. Upon selection of the information item, two types of criteria are used. First of all, the information **item** should suit the relevant agent, said instantaneous internal state being used to **record** a degree of **affinity** between the information **items** and the agent. This type of criterion can be implemented as a simple table for the agent, weighting factors being included for the various types of attributes of the information **items** . For each **relevant** information **item** a score is then determined on the basis of the table and the **value** of the attributes of the information **item** . Secondly, the information **item** should suit the user. To this end, in addition to the attributes of the information item, the parameters constituting said user

15/5,K/58 (Item 49 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00248448 **Image available**
METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR ORGANIZING INFORMATION IN A COMPUTER SYSTEM
PROCEDE ET APPAREIL D'ORGANISATION DES INFORMATIONS DANS UN SYSTEME INFORMATIQUE
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
APPLE COMPUTER INC,
Inventor(s):
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WONG Yin Yin,
OREN Timothy,
BOOKER Susan,
HOUDE Stephanie,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9322738 A1 19931111
Application: WO 93US2878 19930329 (PCT/WO US9302878)
Priority Application: US 92876921 19920430
Designated States: AT AU BB BG BR CA CH CZ DE DK ES FI GB HU JP KP KR KZ LK LU MG MN MW NL NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SK UA VN AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG
Main International Patent Class: **G06F-015/62**
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 27518

English Abstract
A method and apparatus for organizing information in a computer filing system. The method and apparatus include the creation of a pile (23) comprising a collection of documents and displaying a graphical representation of the collection of documents. The method and apparatus further include browsing the collection of documents (53) by pointing a cursor (21) at a particular item in the collection of documents (53) to reveal an indicia (50) for the particular item in the collection of documents. The filing system can automatically devide a pile (23) (e.g. a collection of documents from an electronic mail network) into subpiles on the basis of the content of each document in the pile, and the filing system, at the user's request can automatically file away documents into existing piles in the computer system on the basis of a similarity match

between the content (or other internal representation) of the document and the content (or other internal representation) of existing piles in the computer system. The filing system can also create a pile (23) from a sample document by using the internal representation of the document as the internal representation of the new pile. The computer filing system provides various interfaces in connection with piles to the user of the system to provide feedback and other information to the user, including information concerning the documents and piles in the computer's filing system.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne un procede et un appareil d'organisation des informations dans un systeme de classement informatique. Le procede et cet appareil permettent la creation d'une pile (23) regroupant un ensemble de documents et la representation graphique dudit ensemble de documents. Lesdits procede et appareil permettent egalement de parcourir l'ensemble des documents (53) en designant au moyen d'un curseur (21) un article particulier dans l'ensemble de documents (53), afin de produire une marque d'identification (50) pour l'article particulier de l'ensemble de documents. Le systeme de classement peut diviser automatiquement une pile (23) (par exemple, un ensemble de documents dans un reseau de courrier electronique) en sous-piles selon le contenu de chaque document dans ladite pile, et peut, sur demande de l'utilisateur, classer des documents dans des piles existant dans le systeme informatique, par comparaison du contenu du document (ou d'une autre representation interne) au contenu (ou a une autre representation interne) des piles existant dans le systeme informatique. Ledit systeme de classement peut egalement creer une pile (23) avec un document d'essai en utilisant la representation interne dudit document en tant que representation interne de la nouvelle pile. Le systeme de classement informatique offre a l'utilisateur du systeme diverses interfaces avec les piles, ce qui permet de lui fournir un retour de l'information et des informations dont certaines concernant les documents et les piles dans le systeme de classement informatique.

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-015/62**
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description

Detailed Description
... which embodies the collective contents of thg
pile. The vector between a document and a pile may be compared for the purpose of determining the **relatedness / similarity** of the **document** to the pile for purposes of filing or other operations described as part of this invention.
0
BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS
Figure 1 shows...

15/5,K/59 (Item 50 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00165312
METHOD AND APPARATUS TO IDENTIFY THE RELATION OF MEANING BETWEEN WORDS IN TEXT EXPRESSIONS
PROCEDE ET APPAREIL D'IDENTIFICATION DE LA RELATION DE SIGNIFICATION ENTRE DES MOTS DANS DES EXPRESSIONS TEXTUELLES
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
MANAGEMENT INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES INC,
Inventor(s):
ADI Tamman,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 8911699 A1 19891130
Application: WO 89US2048 19890516 (PCT/WO US8902048)
Priority Application: US 88293 19880518
Designated States: AT AT AU BB BE BF BG BJ BR CF CG CH CH CM DE DE DK FI FR

GA GB GB HU IT JP KP KR LK LU LU MC MG ML MR MW NL NL NO RO SD SE SE SN SU TD TG

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-015/38**

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 9848

English Abstract

A text comprehension and retrieval method and apparatus that uses semantic analysis (124) of the syntax between letters in two words to measure to what degree two words are related. Semantic analysis involves assigning numerical values to the letters of a first word and a second word based on the dual characteristics of orientation and category inherent in the letters, and then analyzing those numerical values to identify the semantic relationship of the letters of the first word to the letters of the second word. A semantic-matrix (200) assigns weights to meaningful letters to allow the application of letter semantic rules to convert the concepts represented by the letters of the words to numeric values (128). The numeric values represent how much the first word is related to the second word and are used to retrieve text (132) from documents having concepts related to user supplied query expression.

French Abstract

Procede et appareil de recherche et de comprehension de texte, utilisant une analyse semantique (124) de la syntaxe entre des lettres dans deux mots pour mesurer le degre de relation entre les deux mots. L'analyse semantique implique l'affectation de valeurs numeriques a des lettres d'un premier mot et d'un second mot en se basant sur les doubles caracteristiques d'orientation et de categorie inherentes des lettres, puis l'analyse de ces valeurs numeriques pour identifier la relation semantique des lettres du premier mot avec les lettres du second mot. Une matrice semantique (200) affecte des coefficients de ponderation a des lettres ayant un sens pour permettre l'application des regles de semantique des lettres et convertir les concepts representes par les lettres des mots en valeurs numeriques (128). Les valeurs numeriques representent le degre de relation entre le premier mot et le second mot et elles sont utilisees pour la recherche de texte (132) a partir de documents ayant des concepts relatifs a une expression d'interrogation introduite par l'utilisateur.

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-015/38**

Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... of each block to the words of the query expression. CPU 14 then retrieves or marks for retrieval those blocks having a letter-semantic relatedness **value** that equals or exceeds the **relatedness** threshold **set** by the **user** .

The letter-semantic **relatedness** **value** is a measure of how closely the concepts or meaning presented by the words of the text docu ment relate to the concepts or meanings...

?

28/5,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00809271
Method and apparatus for item recommendation using automated collaborative filtering
Verfahren und Apparat zum Empfehlen von Artikeln unter Verwendung einer automatischen kollaborativen Filterung
Procede et appareil pour recommander des articles utilisant un filtrage collaboratif automatique

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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 751471 A1 970102 (Basic)
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 96304536 960618;
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 598 950630; US 8458 951211; US 597442 960202
DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI; LU; MC; NL; PT; SE
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: **G06F-017/60**

ABSTRACT EP 751471 A1
A method for recommending items to users using automated collaborative filtering stores profiles of **users** **relating** ratings to **items** in memory. Profiles of items are also stored in memory, the item profiles associating users with the rating given to the **item** by that **user** . **Similarity** factors with respect to other **users** are calculated for a **user** , and these **similarity** factors are used to select a **set** of neighboring **users** . The neighboring **users** are **weighted** based on their respective similarity factors, and a rating for an item contained in the domain is predicted. In one embodiment, **items** in the domain have features. In this embodiment, the **values** for features can be clustered, and the similarity factors incorporate assigned feature weights and feature value cluster weights.
ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 125
LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):
Application: 970102 A1 Published application (A1with Search Report ;A2without Search Report)
Examination: 970903 A1 Date of filing of request for examination: 970702
Withdrawal: 981230 A1 Date on which the European patent application was withdrawn: 981103
LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	EPAB97	2096
SPEC A	(English)	EPAB97	8714
Total word count - document A			10810
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			10810

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: **G06F-017/60**

...ABSTRACT A1
A method for recommending items to users using automated collaborative filtering stores profiles of **users** **relating** ratings to **items** in memory. Profiles of items are also stored in memory, the item profiles

associating users with the rating given to the **item** by that **user** . **Similarity** factors with respect to other **users** are calculated for a **user** , and these **similarity** factors are used to select a **set** of neighboring **users** . The neighboring **users** are **weighted** based on their respective similarity factors, and a rating for an item contained in the domain is predicted. In one embodiment, **items** in the domain have features. In this embodiment, the **values** for features can be clustered, and the similarity factors incorporate assigned feature weights and feature value cluster weights.

28/5,K/52 (Item 50 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00543744 **Image available**
AN INDEX TO A SEMI-STRUCTURED DATABASE
INDEX POUR UNE BASE DE DONNEES SEMI-STRUCTUREE
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SCOTT Paul David,
TURNER Raymond,
TSUI Kwok Ching,
WOBCKE Wayne Raymond,
AZVINE Behnam,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 200007117 A2 20000210 (WO 0007117)
Application: WO 99GB2517 19990730 (PCT/WO GB9902517)
Priority Application: GB 9816648 19980730; EP 98306106 19980731
Designated States: AU CA NZ SG US AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/30**
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 10785

English Abstract
The present invention relates to a method of generating an index (2) to a semi-structured database (1). Semi-structured databases contain a number of items, each of which is stored as a set of semi-structured data including a number of related entries. The presence of these entries are determined by comparing the sets of data to a number of selection criteria, defining one or more predetermined characteristics of various entries. A set of indices is then generated representing a concordance between the determined entries and the respective items.

French Abstract
La presente invention concerne un procede de production d'un index (2) pour une base de donnees semi-structuree (1). Les bases de donnees semi-structurees contiennent un certain nombre d'articles dont chacun est memorise sous la forme d'un ensemble de donnes semi-structurees comprenant un certain nombre d'entrees connexes. La presence de ces

entrees est determinee en comparant les ensembles de donnees a un certain nombre de criteres de selection, definissant une ou plusieurs caracteristiques predeterminees d'entrees variees. Un ensemble d'index est ensuite produit representant une concordance entre les entrees determinees et les articles respectifs.

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/30**
Fulltext Availability:
Claims

Claim
... been identified as part of the telephone number field 46. However, the aim is not to produce a single rule that will work for all **items** , but to produce a **set** of rules, each of which will be represented in the respective selection criterion, such that when the selection criterion is applied to the data, the...and Goods indices are derived
from the free text field. Thus, in the abovementioned example, the word "golf" would be determined and placed in the **Goods** slot. **Similarly** , words **relating** to payment methods, such as "Visa", "Cash" or "Credit Card" would be stored in the Payment slot, whilst opening hours are stored in the Opening...

...is derived, it may also be advantageous to compare the Goods slot search term against the Free Text indices. However, as this may locate less **relevant** **records** , then the system can be configured to perform this search only if insufficient records are initially found.
As far as the a Name index, a...

...from the database. Optionally these could also be searched.
once the indices have been defined, it is preferable to further define a set of ranking **values** indicating how **relevant** an **item** is to a particular index. This is achieved by determining the number of items that would be located using one specific index. In general, for the majority of indices, if a large number of items would be obtained, then each **item** has a relatively low ranking **value** indicating a relatively low **relevance** . In contrast, if only a small number of **items** are obtained for a particular index, these will have a high ranking **value** indicating that they are very **relevant** **items** .
The situation is further complicated by heading entries as each heading entry will refer to a number of **related** **items** , all of which are **relevant** . Accordingly, indices for heading entries are given a higher ranking value than those for the text entries.
In the case of see-reference entries, the...

...using the world model 106 if necessary. The query constructor then accesses the index store 2 in the backend 107 to obtain the location of **relevant** **items** within the database store 1. Once located, the **relevant** **items** are transferred back to the dialogue manager 103 which determines whether the retrieved items are acceptable.
Acceptable items are passed on to the processor 100...tree can be found to represent the sentence.
If the result of the parsing process is unsuitable, this will have the effect of that no **relevant** **records** are found. In this situation the dialogue manager 103 will detect that the request was unsuitable and therefore provide feedback to the user to have...

...information in the Yellow Pages@ such as ,the,,, "and", "address", or "phone number" and searching by these words

and/or phrases would not help locate **relevant records** . These words and/or phrases are referred to as stop words and a record of these is also stored in the lexicon in the memory...slot
and-filler request will usually include at least one slot that must be filled in. In the present example, it is impossible to locate **relevant records** unless a search term is present in the **goods** slot. Accordingly, if the slot filler 108 determines that the goods slot is empty, then it returns the request to the dialogue manager 103. The...
...usual way.
Ouery Constructor 105
The query constructor 105 uses the slot-and-filler request to access the backend 107 and determine a number of **items** which appear **relevant** to the slot-and-filler request. Thus, the query constructor 105 will access indices containing the keywords entered in the associated field of the slot...

...constructor 105 would access the appropriate indices in the index store 2 that include the keywords "plumber", "boiler", "Ipswich", and "Visa".
A list of any **relevant items** and their respective locations within the database store 1 is then returned to the query constructor 105 and passed onto the dialogue manager 103, which...

28/5,K/53 (Item 51 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00474232 **Image available**
INTERNET CACHING SYSTEM
SYSTEME DE GESTION EN ANTEMEMOIRE POUR L'INTERNET
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Inventor(s):
LINDBO Sverker,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9905584 A2 19990204
Application: WO 98SE1316 19980703 (PCT/WO SE9801316)
Priority Application: SE 972795 19970724
Designated States: AL AM AT AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ CZ DE DE DK DK EE EE ES FI FI GB GE GH GM GW HR HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG
Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/30**
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 6595

English Abstract
The present invention relates to a method, a system and a server for caching Internet information content. According to the invention, there is provided a set of geographically distributed cache servers generally serving different geographical regions, wherein Internet information derived in relation to the operation of one of said cache servers is distributed to essentially all of said servers.

French Abstract
L'invention concerne un procede, un systeme et un serveur permettant de gerer en antememoire le contenu d'informations de l'Internet. Selon

l'invention, un ensemble de serveurs de gestion en antememoire est geographiquement reparti et dessert generalement differentes zones geographiques. Les informations Internet obtenues en relation avec l'exploitation de l'un des serveurs de gestion en antememoire sont distribuees a sensiblement tous les serveurs.

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/30**
Fulltext Availability:
Claims

Claim
... graphically distributed cache servers serving different geographical regions but having a common relation, such as the relation of serving a culturally and/or linguistically defined **user group** or area, is updated with essen tially the same information whenever one of said cache servers retrieves information due to an information request from an...that the auxili ary cache server then provides the same stored content as the bypassed serves, thus making sure that the cached information is still **relevant** to the end **users** in the region of the bypassed server.
Although the description of the invention has been made with respect to the Internet communication system, it is...shown in
Fig 1 will now be described. When, for example, a service provider 110a in region A receives an information request from an end **user** 120 **relating** to information provided by a content provider 130e located in a region E, which in this case lies outside the area 200 (for example, the...each cache server are accurate and up to date, hence providing reliable copies of the original sites.
In the following figures, for ease of description, **elements** having **similar** functions as those described with reference to Fig 1 will be designated with the same numerals.
A cache server arrangement forming part of a...

28/5,K/55 (Item 53 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00450368
METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR EFFICIENTLY RECOMMENDING ITEMS USING AUTOMATED COLLABORATIVE FILTERING AND FEATURE-GUIDED AUTOMATED COLLABORATIVE FILTERING
PROCEDE ET APPAREIL SERVANT A RECOMMANDER DES ARTICLES DE MANIERE EFFICACE A L'AIDE D'UN FILTRAGE COOPERATIF AUTOMATISE ET D'UN FILTRAGE COOPERATIF AUTOMATISE A FONCTIONS DE GUIDAGE
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
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Inventor(s):
CHISLENKO Alexander,
LASHKARI Yezdezard,
TIU David D,
METRAL Max E,
NCNULTY John Edward,
SHEENA Jonathan Ari,
SULLIVAN James J,
BERGH Christopher P,
RITTER David Henry,
KLEIN Saul Charles,
SHARDANAND Upendra,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9840832 A2 19980917
Application: WO 98US5035 19980313 (PCT/WO US9805035)
Priority Application: US 97818533 19970314; US 97818515 19970314; US

97828631 19970331; US 97828632 19970331
Designated States: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE GH GM GW HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG
Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/30**
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 23259

English Abstract
A method for recommending items to users using automated collaborative filtering stores profiles of **users** **relating** ratings to **items** in memory. Profiles of items may also be stored in memory, the item profiles associating users with the rating given to the item by that user or inferred for the user by the system. The **user** profiles include additional information **relating** to the **user** or associated with the rating given to an item by the user. Profiles of those users are accessed and the ratings are used to calculate **similarity** factors with respect to other **users** . The **similarity** factors, sometimes in connection with confidence factors, are used to select a **set** of neighboring **users** . The neighboring **users** are **weighted** based on their respective similarity factors, and a rating for an item contained in the domain is predicted. An object for providing isolated, hierarchical data storage can be used in a method for recommending an item to one of a plurality of users. The data object abstracts an associated physical memory element and provides an interface for storing data and retrieving data from the physical memory element. A system for enabling an information marketplace includes a central server which stores data in a memory element. The data may or may not be encrypted. Regardless of whether the data is encrypted the server may also store a table which associates data **elements** and nodes with an authorization **value** . If a node requests data for which the authorization value in the table gives the node authorization to access, the server transmits the data to the node. If the data is encrypted, the server may transmit the encrypted data or it may decrypt the data for the node before transmission.

French Abstract
L'invention concerne un procede servant a recommander des articles a des utilisateurs a l'aide de profils d'utilisateurs de magasins cooperatifs automatises, qui ont trait a des articles stockes dans une memoire. Des profils d'articles peuvent egalement etre stockes dans la memoire, les profils d'articles associant des utilisateurs a une cotation qu'un utilisateur donne attribue a l'article, ou a une cotation que le systeme attribue par deduction a l'utilisateur. Les profils d'utilisateur comportent des informations supplementaires concernant l'utilisateur, ou des informations associees a la cotation attribuee par ce dernier a un article. Des profils d'utilisateurs sont recuperes et les cotations sont utilisees pour calculer des facteurs de similitude avec d'autres utilisateurs. Les facteurs de similitude, parfois lies a des facteurs de confiance, sont utilises pour selectionner un ensemble d'utilisateurs voisins. Les utilisateurs voisins sont ponderes d'apres leurs facteurs de similitude respectifs en vue d'obtenir une prevision de cotation pour un article faisant partie du domaine considere. Un objet servant a fournir un stockage de donnees isolees, hierarchiques peut etre utilise dans un procede de recommandation d'article a un utilisateur donne. L'objet de donnees est associe a un element de memoire physique et fournit une interface pour stocker et recuperer des donnees de l'element de memoire physique. Un systeme permettant d'activer un marche d'informations comporte un serveur central stockant des donnees dans un element de memoire. Les donnees peuvent etre chiffrees ou non chiffrees; quelles qu'elles soient, le serveur peut egalement stocker un tableau associant des elements de donnees et des noeuds a une valeur d'autorisation. Si un noeud demande des donnees pour lesquelles la valeur d'autorisation du

tableau accorde un acces, le serveur transmet les donnees au noeud. Si les donnees sont chiffrees, le serveur peut transmettre les donnees chiffrees ou dechiffrer celles-ci pour le noeud avant de les transmettre.

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/30**

English Abstract

A method for recommending items to users using automated collaborative filtering stores profiles of **users** **relating** ratings to **items** in memory. Profiles of items may also be stored in memory, the item profiles associating users with the rating given to the item by that user or inferred for the user by the system. The **user** profiles include additional information **relating** to the **user** or associated with the rating given to an item by the user. Profiles of those users are accessed and the ratings are used to calculate **similarity** factors with respect to other **users** . The **similarity** factors, sometimes in connection with confidence factors, are used to select a **set** of neighboring **users** . The neighboring **users** are **weighted** based on their respective similarity factors, and a rating for an item contained in the domain is predicted. An object for providing isolated, hierarchical data...

...The data may or may not be encrypted. Regardless of whether the data is encrypted the server may also store a table which associates data **elements** and nodes with an authorization **value** . If a node requests data for which the authorization value in the table gives the node authorization to access, the server transmits the data to...

28/5,K/56 (Item 54 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00442671 **Image available**

IMPROVED METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR ITEM RECOMMENDATION USING AUTOMATED COLLABORATIVE FILTERING

PROCEDE ET UN DISPOSITIF AMELIORES PERMETTANT DE RECOMMANDER DES ARTICLES GRACE A UN SYSTEME AUTOMATISE DE FILTRAGE COOPERATIF

Patent Applicant/Assignee:
FIREFLY NETWORK INC,
Inventor(s):
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LASHKARI Yezdesard Z,
MCNULTY John E,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9833135 A1 19980730
Application: WO 98US1437 19980126 (PCT/WO US9801437)
Priority Application: US 97789758 19970128
Designated States: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE GH GM GW HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG
Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/60**
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 13659

English Abstract

A method for recommending items to users using automated collaborative filtering stores profiles of **users** **relating** ratings to **items** in memory. Profiles of items may also be stored in memory, the item profiles associating users with the rating given to the item by that user or inferred for the user by the system. The **user** profiles include additional information **relating** to the **user** or associated with the

rating given to an **item** by the **user** . **Similarity** factors with respect to other **users** , and confidence factors associated with the **similarity** factors, are calculated for a **user** and these **similarity** factors, in connection with the confidence factors, are used to select a **set** of neighboring **users** . The neighboring **users** are **weighted** based on their respective similarity factors, and a rating for an item contained in the domain is predicted. In one embodiment, **items** in the domain have features. In this embodiment, the **values** for features can be clustered, and the similarity factors incorporate assigned feature weights and feature value cluster weights.

French Abstract
L'invention concerne un procede permettant de recommander des articles a des utilisateurs grace a un systeme automatise de filtrage cooperatif, qui enregistre dans sa memoire des profils d'utilisateur, etablis sur la base des cotes que lesdits utilisateurs attribuent a des articles. On peut egalement stocker en memoire des profils d'articles, qui associent des utilisateur a la cote donnee a l'article par l'utilisateur en question ou a la cote que le systeme a deduit pour le compte de l'utilisateur. Les profils d'utilisateur comprennent des informations supplementaires qui portent sur l'utilisateur ou qui sont associees a la cote que l'utilisateur a attribuee a un article donnee. On calcule, pour chaque utilisateur, des facteurs de similitude par rapport a d'autres utilisateurs, ainsi que des facteurs de vraisemblance associes auxdits facteurs de similitude, qui sont utilises pour selectionner un ensemble d'utilisateur apparentes. On pondere ces utilisateurs apparentes en prenant en compte leurs facteurs de similitude respectifs, et on calcule une cote pour un article du domaine concerne. Selon un mode de realisation, les articles du domaine concerne sont connus par des caracteristiques. Selon ce mode de realisation, les valeurs correspondant a ces caracteristiques peuvent etre traitees en grappe, les facteurs de similitude integrant des ponderations de caracteristiques affectees et des ponderations en grappes des valeurs de caracteristiques.

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/60**

English Abstract
A method for recommending items to users using automated collaborative filtering stores profiles of **users** **relating** ratings to **items** in memory. Profiles of items may also be stored in memory, the item profiles associating users with the rating given to the item by that user or inferred for the user by the system. The **user** profiles include additional information **relating** to the **user** or associated with the rating given to an **item** by the **user** . **Similarity** factors with respect to other **users** , and confidence factors associated with the **similarity** factors, are calculated for a **user** and these **similarity** factors, in connection with the confidence factors, are used to select a **set** of neighboring **users** . The neighboring **users** are **weighted** based on their respective similarity factors, and a rating for an item contained in the domain is predicted. In one embodiment, **items** in the domain have features. In this embodiment, the **values** for features can be clustered, and the similarity factors incorporate assigned feature weights and feature value cluster weights.

28/5,K/57 (Item 55 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00429967 **Image available**
DATA ANALYSIS METHOD FOR CLARIFICATION OF PERCEPTIONS
METHODE D'ANALYSE DE DONNEES PERMETTANT DE CLARIFIER LES PERCEPTIONS
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
ENQUIRE WITHIN DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED,
STEWART Valerie Glenys,
MAYES Christopher John,
Inventor(s):
STEWART Valerie Glenys,

MAYES Christopher John,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9820431 A1 19980514
Application: WO 97NZ154 19971107 (PCT/WO NZ9700154)
Priority Application: NZ 299709 19961107
Designated States: AL AM AT AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ CZ DE DE DK DK EE EE ES FI FI GB GE GH HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZW GH KE LS MW SD SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG
Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/30**
International Patent Class: G06F-17:60; G06F-19:00
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 5630

English Abstract

A method of and apparatus for analysing thoughts, perceptions, knowledge feelings etc. of an individual. A set of elements are input or selected by a user. A single element and a pair of elements are formed. A user inputs similar characteristics between the pair of elements and difference characteristics between the single element and pair of elements. This is performed for a number of iterations and element and characteristic combinations. The elements are then ranked by a user in relation to each characteristic and the rankings are analysed to determine the correlation between elements and characteristics. The analysis may be expanded or refined and further elements and characteristics may be added at any stage.

French Abstract

L'invention porte sur une methode et un appareil d'analyse des pensees, perceptions et sentiments de connaissance d'un individu. L'utilisateur introduit ou selectionne un ensemble d'elements. Un element seul ou une paire d'elements sont ensuite formes. L'utilisateur introduit des caracteristiques similaires entre la paire d'elements, et des caracteristiques differentes entre l'element seul et la paire d'elements. L'operation s'effectue pour differentes combinaisons d'iterations, d'elements et de caracteristiques. Les elements sont ensuite classes par ordre par l'utilisateur en fonction de chaque caracteristique et les ordres de classement sont analyses pour determiner la correlation entre les elements et les caracteristiques. L'analyse peut etre etendue ou raffinee et de nouveaux elements et caracteristiques peuvent etre ajoutes a tous les stades.

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/30**
Fulltext Availability:
Claims

Claim

... or selected from a selection of stored qualifiers.

1 0 10. An apparatus as claimed in claim 7 to 9 wherein the apparatus prompts a **user** to provide **similar** and dissimilar characteristics for a plurality of **element groupings** . 1 1. An apparatus as claimed in any one of claims 7 to 1 0 wherein a user can select the elements to be compared. 1 5 1 2. An apparatus as claimed in any one of claims 7 to 1 1 wherein a user may reorder selected data **elements** into different **groupings** .

1 3. An apparatus as claimed in any one of claims 7 to 1 2 wherein the characteristics input by a user are stored by...elements includes means responsive to user input for.defining a measurement range.

1 7. An apparatus as claim-ed in claim 1 6 wherein a **user** may enter a **value** within the measurement range for each characteristic in **relation** to each data **element** .

1 8. An apparatus as claimed in claim 1 7 wherein the apparatus forms a matrix having the data **elements** along one axis, the characteristics

along the other and the **values** entered forming the matrix.
1 9. An apparatus as claimed in claim 18 wherein the apparatus compares the **values** for each column of **elements** and/or each row of characteristics to find the closest correlation, forms a new column and/or row combining the most closely correlated rows and...

28/5,K/58 (Item 56 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00399712 **Image available**
OBJECT ORIENTED CASE-BASED REASONING FRAMEWORK MECHANISM
MECANISME DE CANEVAS ORIENTE OBJET POUR RAISONNEMENT PAR CAS
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORPORATION,
Inventor(s):
JOHNSON Verlyn Mark,
KOSKI Dennis Dale,
SHORE Thomas Alan,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9740455 A1 19971030
Application: WO 97US2574 19970219 (PCT/WO US9702574)
Priority Application: US 96639322 19960424
Designated States: CA JP AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/30**
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 37705
English Abstract
An object-oriented programming framework for a case-based reasoning (CBR) system shell that permits a user build a case base having Case Structure Definitions (104) and Case Instance Definitions (106). The case-based reasoning system receives user queries (108) and produces a query solution that can be incorporated into the case base. The object-oriented framework includes a Session component that controls processing of the CBR system, a Control Flow component that manages the extension of the categories and classes of the object-oriented framework, a Data Store component that stores persistent case structure definitions, case instances, and a change log, a Presentation component that manages the user interface to the CBR system user, and a Query Engine that evaluates a received query against the case base. The case definitions and case base descriptions comprise a set of object-oriented classes that are organized into an inheritance hierarchy.

French Abstract
Un canevas de programmation oriente objet destine a une coquille de systeme de raisonnement base sur des cas qui permet a un utilisateur de construire une base de cas munie de definitions de structures de cas (104) et de definitions de cas (106). Le systeme de raisonnement base sur des cas recoit les interrogations de l'utilisateur (108) et produit une solution a l'interrogation qui peut etre incorporee a la base de cas. Le canevas oriente objet comprend une composante de session qui controle le traitement du systeme de raisonnement par cas, une composante de debit de controle qui gere l'extension des categories et des classes du canevas oriente objet, une composante de memoire de donnees qui memorise les cas, les definitions de structures de cas qui se repetent, ainsi qu'un journal des variations, une composante de presentation qui gere l'interface utilisateur du systeme de raisonnement par cas, et une machine d'interrogation qui evalue l'interrogation recue par rapport a la base de cas. Les definitions de cas et les descriptions de la base de cas comprennent un ensemble de classes orientees objet organisees en hierarchie par heritage.

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/30**
Fulltext Availability:

Claims

Claim
... in
a case definition.
9 2 . A method as def ined in claim 72, wherein the
provided framework permits a user to store the query **object**
into the case **set** class, whereupon the stored query **object** can
then be retrieved from the case set as the solution to a newly
defined query object.
9 3 . A method as def ined in...

...supports a
programming environment, the method comprising the steps of:
providing a case-based reasoning system that
operates in the programming environment; and
evaluating a **user** query by determining a **set** of
case instance descriptions that most ...match properties
of a user query and thereby produces a solution to the user
query; wherein:
the case instances comprise data structures that
include properties, **values** , and attributes;
the **user** query specifies a pattern of properties,
values , and attributes, and is evaluated in a match scoring
operation that compares the properties, **values** , and attributes
of the **user** query with the **corresponding** properties, **values** ,
and attributes of a case instance and computes a match score
indicating the **similarity** of the **user** query and the case
instance; and
the match scoring operation comprises a dynamically
weighted operation in which **weight** multiplier **values** are
applied to designated properties of the **user** query and the
case instance, wherein each **weight** multiplier **value** indicates
an importance ranking of the designated property relative to
the other properties of the respective user query and case
instance.

95 A method as...

28/5,K/59 (Item 57 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00363084 **Image available**
METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR PROVIDING CREDIT SUPPORT TO PARTIES ASSOCIATED WITH DERIVATIVE AND OTHER FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS
PROCEDE VISANT A FOURNIR UN SOUTIEN AU CREDIT A DES PARTIES ASSOCIEES ET AUTRES TRANSACTIONS FINANCIERES ET DISPOSITIF CORRESPONDANT
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
CEDEL BANK,
SAMPSON Gerald Paul,
TYSON-QUAH Kathleen,
STRAUSS Melvin,
HADDOCK Jorge,
SIME Thomas Shepherd,
Inventor(s):
SAMPSON Gerald Paul,
TYSON-QUAH Kathleen,
STRAUSS Melvin,
HADDOCK Jorge,
SIME Thomas Shepherd,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9703409 A1 19970130
Application: WO 96GB1687 19960715 (PCT/WO GB9601687)
Priority Application: US 95501901 19950713; US 96678793 19960711
Designated States: AL AM AT AU AZ BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB
GE HU IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ

PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK TJ TM TR TT UA UG US US UZ VN KE LS MW SD SZ
UG AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC
NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG
Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/60**
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 56467

English Abstract
A computer-based information network for managing credit exposure between counterparties to a plurality of credit support agreements. The network comprises information storage and processing systems. The systems store various types of information including information representative of assets of counterparties to a plurality of credit support agreements for use in covering credit exposurres therebetween over a specified time period, and the plurality of credit support agreements. The systems process the information representative of the assets in order to effectively reflect a movement of certain of the assets to cover the credit exposures over the specified time period. An asset movement optimization process is used for determining an optimal movement of certain of said assets to cover credit exposures over the specified time period.

French Abstract
L'invention a trait a un reseau informatique s'articulant autour d'ordinateur et destine a gerer des risques de credit entre contreparties a plusieurs accords de soutien au credit. Ce reseau comporte des systemes de memorisation et de traitement de l'information. Les systemes memorisent divers types d'information dont des renseignements concernant des valeurs actives de contreparties a une pluralite d'accords de soutien au credit a utiliser pour couvrir entre eux des risques de credit courant sur une duree specifiee ainsi que les accords de soutien au credit. Les systemes traitent l'information concernant les valeurs actives afin de rendre compte du mouvement de certaines de ces valeurs actives pour couvrir les risques de credit courant sur la duree specifiee. On met en oeuvre un processus d'optimalisation de mouvement de valeur active pour determiner un mouvement optimal de certaines de ces valeurs actives pour couvrir des risques de credit sur la duree specifiee.
Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/60**
Fulltext Availability:
Claims

Claim
... the user to select which agreement is to be used as base. Optionally. the subprocess allows tile user to pick another account within the same **customer** /account parent structure. This is **similar** to a file open dialogue box where the user can select a different disk from which to read files.The user must select which data...support agreement (in memory); and the Event/Trigger is provided by user selection. In the illustrative embodiment, this subprocess employs some type of hierarchical data **relationship** between **customer** accounts and credit support agreements associated with the customer accounts.
Subprocess A214 entitled MAINTAIN AGREEMENT ELIGIBILITY is a GUI process I 0 which provides a...the Output thereof is the server request to terminate the credit support agreement; I 0 and the Event/Trigger of this subprocess is provided by **User** selection. This subprocess is **similar** to the one that transmits agreement modifications to the other counterparty. Subprocess A520 entitled CANCEL EXISTING PLEDGES is a server-based process function which allows...
...to return assets. This subprocess removes the pledge records and reverses the debits and credits that they produced.
Process A600 entitled BROWSER-AGREEMENTS comprise a **collection** of GUT processes which allows **customer** to peruse several credit support agreements and view the details thereof with ease and flexibility. The Input to these processes is User ID and the...based on the market price of credit support assets on a particular day. The Input to this

subprocess is the I 0 account to be **valued** and market prices; the Output is the current **value** of **assets** pledged to this account, and the Event/Trigger is provided by various triggers in server and the GUI. Prior to capturing credit exposure figures from...Move (calculated from Threshold, etc.), asset pieces available, Minimum Denomination Amount (i.e., if set to ZERO. then can be broken into any size (per **asset**))@ Roundup type, the **value** of credit support collateral already transferred (after haircuts); Currency of credit exposure; Basic Amount (if any),- Independent Amount, Collateral available (including information specifying asset pieces...which occurs during the problem solving stage), it will be helpful to keep several points in mind. The output of subprocess C360 is an information **set** constituting the **Asset** Movement Optimization Model of the illustrative embodiment. In general, this Optimization Model comprises two components, namely: (i) an objective function to be minimized or maximized...

...is to find the amount of each asset type k that must be moved from counterparty i to counterparty j, such that the total market **value** of **assets** transferred among all pairs of counterparties (participating in the Optimization Process) is minimized, while satisfying the system of constraints represented by: the availability of assets...

...convenience of computing the variables and the coefficients of these objective functions and constraints are arranged in the form of "sets of matrices". Collectively, these " **sets** of matrices" comprise the **Asset** Movement ...fall into either of two 1 5 categories: One-to-Many Transfer and Many-to-Many Transfer. One-to-Many Transfer subproblems consider transfers of **assets** from **sets** of counterparties who are obligated to provide assets to cover Delivery and/or Return Amounts but who are not due to received assets from other counterparties. Many-to-Many Transfer subproblems consider transfers of **assets** from **sets** of counterparties who both must provide assets to cover Deliver and/or Return Amounts and also are expected to receive assets from other counterpartles. The all a e A. The flag Reuse. may take on the **values** Yes or No, indicating whether reuse of **assets** is permitted under agreement a r= A. Let A miDel. and A nifRet. denote the Delivery Amount and the Return Amount for the (directed) agreement...

...any integer value in the range I,.- MarPfiority. However, covering even the lowest priority return is considered to be more

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important than covering the highest priority delivery.

Assets , **Asset** Positions, and Pledge Positions

Let K represent the **set** of all **assets** within the accounts within GCSS. Let MP k denote the current market **value** of the minimum denomination of **asset** k 4=- K. Again, it is assumed that all **values** are in terms of a common currency, such as US Dollars or UK Pounds Sterling. The amount of a given asset which a particular counterparty...

46/5/1 (Item 1 from file: 8)
DIALOG(R)File 8:Ei Compendex(R)
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05050554 E.I. No: EIP98074266987
Title: Mining fuzzy association rules
Author: Chan, Keith C.C.; Au, Wai-Ho
Corporate Source: Hong Kong Polytechnic Univ, Kowloon, Hong Kong
Conference Title: Proceedings of the 1997 6th International Conference on Information and Knowledge Management, CIKM'97
Conference Location: Las Vegas, NV, USA Conference Date: 19971110-19971114
Sponsor: ACM
E.I. Conference No.: 48553
Source: International Conference on Information and Knowledge Management, Proceedings 1997. ACM, New York, NY, USA. p 209-215
Publication Year: 1997
CODEN: 002176
Language: English
Document Type: CA; (Conference Article) Treatment: T; (Theoretical)
Journal Announcement: 9808W4
Abstract: A technique called F-APACS which employs linguistic terms to represent the revealed regularities and exceptions for mining fuzzy association rules is presented. The linguistic representation is useful when the rules discovered are presented to human experts for examination. The definition of the linguistic terms is based on fuzzy set theory and the rules having these terms are called fuzzy association rules. The use of fuzzy techniques is considered as one of the key components of **data mining** systems because of the **affinity** with the human knowledge representation. 18 Refs.
Descriptors: *Knowledge acquisition; Fuzzy sets; Knowledge representation ; Computational linguistics; Algorithms; Database systems
Identifiers: Fuzzy association rules; **Data mining**
Classification Codes:
723.4 (Artificial Intelligence); 721.1 (Computer Theory, Includes Formal Logic, Automata Theory, Switching Theory, Programming Theory); 723.3 (Database Systems)
723 (Computer Software); 921 (Applied Mathematics); 721 (Computer Circuits & Logic Elements)
72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING); 92 (ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS)

46/5/2 (Item 2 from file: 8)
DIALOG(R)File 8:Ei Compendex(R)
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04237495 E.I. No: EIP95082831789
Title: Data mining **system using fuzzy rule induction**
Author: Maeda, Akira; Ashida, Hitoshi; Taniguchi, Yoji; Takahashi, Yori
Corporate Source: Systems Development Lab, Hitachi Ltd, Kawasaki, Jpn
Conference Title: Proceedings of the 1995 IEEE International Conference on Fuzzy Systems. Part 5 (of 5)
Conference Location: Yokohama, Jpn Conference Date: 19950320-19950324
Sponsor: IEEE
E.I. Conference No.: 43461
Source: International Joint Conference on the 4th IEEE International Conference on Fuzzy Systems and the 2nd International Fuzzy Engineering Symposium IEEE International Conference on Fuzzy Systems v 5 1995. IEEE, Piscataway, NJ, USA,95CH35741. p 45-46
Publication Year: 1995
CODEN: PIFSFZ
Language: English
Document Type: CA; (Conference Article) Treatment: A; (Applications); T ; (Theoretical)
Journal Announcement: 9510W4
Abstract: **Data mining** is a technique used to extract nontrivial regularities or relationships as a piece of knowledge in databases. This technique can provide users with a very powerful tool for exploiting vast

amount of stored data. This paper introduces a **data mining** system is introduced. The main feature of this system is specially design fuzzy rule induction algorithm which extracts useful pattern in databases. Since fuzzy logic has the **affinity** with the human knowledge representation, it considered as an essential component of **data mining** systems.

Descriptors: *Fuzzy sets; Data processing; Database systems; Data storage equipment; Statistics; Data reduction; Knowledge based systems; Neural networks; Relational database systems; Backpropagation

Identifiers: **Data mining** ; Fuzzy rule induction; Database interface; Verification module

Classification Codes:
723.4.1 (Expert Systems)
921.4 (Combinatorial Mathematics, Includes Graph Theory, Set Theory); 723.2 (Data Processing); 722.1 (Data Storage, Equipment & Techniques); 922.2 (Mathematical Statistics); 723.4 (Artificial Intelligence)
921 (Applied Mathematics); 723 (Computer Software); 722 (Computer Hardware); 922 (Statistical Methods)
92 (ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS); 72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING)

46/5/3 (Item 3 from file: 8)
DIALOG(R)File 8:Ei Compendex(R)
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04002780 E.I. No: EIP94121505160
Title: Discovering interesting statements from a database
Author: Gebhardt, F.
Corporate Source: Gesellschaft fur Mathematik und Datenverarbeitung mbH (GMD), Sankt Augustin, Ger
Source: Applied Stochastic Models and Data Analysis v 10 n 1 Mar 1994. p 1-14
Publication Year: 1994
CODEN: ASMAEM ISSN: 8875-0024
Language: English
Document Type: JA; (Journal Article) Treatment: T; (Theoretical)
Journal Announcement: 9502W1
Abstract: **Knowledge discovery** aims at extracting new knowledge from potentially large databases; this may be in the form of interesting statements about the data. Two interrelated classes of problem arise that are treated here: to put the subjective notion of 'interesting' into concrete terms and to deal with large numbers of statements that are related to one another (one rendering the other redundant or at least less interesting). Four increasingly subjective facets of 'interestingness' are identified: the subject field under consideration, the conspicuousness of a finding, its novelty, and its deviation from prior knowledge. A procedure is proposed, and tried out on two quite different data sets, that allows for specifying interestingness by various means and that ranks the results in a way that takes interestingness (relevance, evidence) as well as mutual relatedness (similarity, **affinity**) into account - manifestations of the second and third facets of interestingness in the given data environment. (Author abstract) 14.

Descriptors: *Database systems; Knowledge based systems; Data reduction; Data acquisition; Data structures; User interfaces; Algorithms; Statistical methods

Identifiers: **Knowledge discovery** ; Exploratory data analysis; Interestingness; Statements; Data sets; Facets

Classification Codes:
723.4.1 (Expert Systems)
723.3 (Database Systems); 723.4 (Artificial Intelligence); 723.2 (Data Processing); 922.2 (Mathematical Statistics)
723 (Computer Software); 922 (Statistical Methods)
72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING); 92 (ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS)

46/5/4 (Item 1 from file: 2)
DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC
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5732698 INSPEC Abstract Number: C9712-6130-006
Title: Turning data mining **into action**
Author(s): Rosen, C.
Journal: IS Audit & Control Journal vol.5 p.51
Publisher: Inf. Syst. Audit. & Control Assoc,
Publication Date: 1997 Country of Publication: USA
CODEN: IACJET ISSN: 1076-4100
SICI: 1076-4100(1997)5L.51:TDMI;1-M
Material Identity Number: C305-97005
U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 1076-4100/97/$2.50+.25
Language: English Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)
Treatment: Practical (P)
Abstract: **Data mining** is the automated analysis of detailed operational customer transaction data for the purposes of discovering hidden, unidentified or underlying patterns, trends and inter-relationships in order to understand, score or predict future customer, product or process behaviour. Some common yet powerful **data mining** applications spanning multiple industries include: market basket analysis or product **affinity** analysis; customer retention/vulnerability; the customer acquisition lifecycle; price optimization; risk management; and target marketing and segmentation. Proceed with caution if you intend to mine data which has been highly aggregated or too summarized. Your results will probably be too generalized and certainly average. You must ensure that you are mining a data set which has sufficient breadth or detail, and depth of history to produce meaningful results. Keep in mind that the absolute measure of value to be derived from any information environment lies in an organization's ability to leverage this source of consolidated customer information into actionable business decisions. Many leading-edge customer-focused organizations are indeed turning **data mining** into action to achieve new found growth via customer intimacy. (0 Refs)
Subfile: C
Descriptors: business data processing; data analysis; knowledge acquisition; marketing data processing; very large databases
Identifiers: **data mining** ; operational customer transaction data analysis; underlying patterns; market basket analysis; product **affinity** analysis; customer retention; customer vulnerability; customer acquisition lifecycle; price optimization; risk management; target marketing; market segmentation; aggregated data; summarized data; consolidated customer information; actionable business decisions; customer-focused organizations; customer intimacy
Class Codes: C6130 (Data handling techniques); C6160Z (Other DBMS); C7170 (Marketing computing)
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46/5/5 (Item 1 from file: 233)
DIALOG(R)File 233:Internet & Personal Comp. Abs.
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00480667 97WN12-007
Seeking the right search tool -- HEAD TO HEAD: Internet search utilities
Johnson, Amy Helen
Windows Magazine , December 1, 1997 , v8 n12 p151-153, 2 Page(s)
ISSN: 060-1066
Company Name: Alexa Internet; **Knowledge Discovery** Systems
Product Name: Alexa 1.0; Concept Explorer Pro 1.0.6
Languages: English
Document Type: Software Review
Grade (of Product Reviewed): B; C
Hardware/Software Compatibility: IBM PC Compatible; Microsoft Windows 95; Microsoft Windows NT
Geographic Location: United States
Presents reviews of two Internet search utilities for IBM PC compatibles with Windows 95 or NT. Includes a favorable beta preview of Alexa 1.0 (free) from Alexa Internet (415) and a mixed review of Concept Explorer Pro 1.0.6 ($49) from **Knowledge Discovery** Systems (650). Explains that Alexa is a browser add-on that does not actually search, but works by providing a starting Web site, after which it gives four **affinity** sites from its

database. States that Alexa's interface is pleasing and unobtrusive, its suggestions are on-target, and it does not impede browsing performance. Reports that Concept Explorer Pro is a ``learning'' search tool that attempts to formulate an effective search query based on its analysis of word combinations in documents that you specify as relevant. However, complains that it cannot build a query from scratch and has too many flaws and too few conveniences. Includes two screen displays and one products summary. (jo)

Descriptors: Search Engines; Internet; Web Tools; Web Browsers; Utility Program; Knowledge-based Expert Systems; Online Searching

Identifiers: Alexa 1.0; Concept Explorer Pro 1.0.6; Alexa Internet; **Knowledge Discovery** Systems

43/5/1 (Item 1 from file: 8)
DIALOG(R)File 8:Ei Compendex(R)
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04670617 E.I. No: EIP97043621638
Title: Knowledge discovery **from users web-page navigation**
Author: Shahabi, Cyrus; Zarkesh, Amir M.; Adibi, Jafar; Shah, Vishal
Corporate Source: Univ of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA, USA
Conference Title: Proceedings of the 1997 7th International Workshop on Research Issues in Data Engineering, RIDE'97
Conference Location: Birmingham, UK Conference Date: 19970407-19970408
Sponsor: IEEE
E.I. Conference No.: 46260
Source: Proceedings of the IEEE International Workshop on Research Issues in Data Engineering 1997. IEEE, Los Alamitos, CA, USA,PR07849. p 20-29
Publication Year: 1997
CODEN: 85OSAJ
Language: English
Document Type: CA; (Conference Article) Treatment: T; (Theoretical)
Journal Announcement: 9706W1
Abstract: We propose to detect users navigation paths to the advantage of web-site owners. First, we explain the design and implementation of a profiler which captures client's selected links and pages order, accurate page viewing time and cache references, using a Java based remote agent. The information captured by the profiler is then utilized by a **knowledge discovery** technique to **cluster users** with similar interests. We introduce a novel path clustering method based on the **similarity** of the history of user navigation. This approach is capable of capturing the interests of the user which could persist through several subsequent hypertext link selections. Finally, we evaluate our path clustering technique via a simulation study on a sample WWW-site. We show that depending on the level of inserted noise, we can recover the correct clusters by 10%-27% of average error margin. (Author abstract) 25 Refs.
Descriptors: *Data communication systems; Computer networks; Knowledge engineering; Telecommunication links; Buffer storage; Computer simulation
Identifiers: **Knowledge discovery** technique; Users navigation paths; World wide web; Hypertext link selections; Path clustering method
Classification Codes:
716.1 (Information & Communication Theory); 723.2 (Data Processing); 723.4 (Artificial Intelligence); 722.1 (Data Storage, Equipment & Techniques); 723.5 (Computer Applications)
716 (Radar, Radio & TV Electronic Equipment); 723 (Computer Software); 722 (Computer Hardware)
71 (ELECTRONICS & COMMUNICATIONS); 72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING)

43/5/2 (Item 1 from file: 35)
DIALOG(R)File 35:Dissertation Abs Online
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01577698 ORDER NO: NOT AVAILABLE FROM UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS INT'L.
A FRAMEWORK FOR CONCEPTUAL INTEGRATION OF HETEROGENEOUS DATABASES (LOCAL AUTONOMY, DATA MINING **)**
Author: SRINIVASAN, UMA
Degree: PH.D.
Year: 1997
Corporate Source/Institution: UNIVERSITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES (AUSTRALIA) (0423)
Source: VOLUME 58/05-B OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL. PAGE 2517.
Descriptors: COMPUTER SCIENCE
Descriptor Codes: 0984

Autonomy of operations combined with decentralised management of data has given rise to a number of heterogeneous databases or information systems within an enterprise. These systems are often incompatible in structure as well as content and hence difficult to integrate. This thesis investigates the problem of heterogeneous database integration, in order to

meet the increasing demand for obtaining meaningful information from multiple databases without disturbing local autonomy. In spite of heterogeneity, the unity of overall purpose within a common application domain, nevertheless, provides a degree of semantic **similarity** which manifests itself in the form of similar data structures and common usage patterns of existing information systems. This work introduces a conceptual integration approach that exploits the **similarity** in meta level information in existing systems and performs metadata mining on database **objects** to discover a **set** of concepts common to heterogeneous databases within the same application domain. The conceptual integration approach proposed here utilises the background knowledge available in database structures and usage patterns and generates a set of concepts that serve as a domain abstraction and provide a conceptual layer above existing legacy systems. This conceptual layer is further utilised by an information re-engineering framework that customises and packages information to reflect the unique needs of different user groups within the application domain. The architecture of the information re-engineering framework is based on an object-oriented model that represents the discovered concepts as customised application **objects** for each distinct user **group** .

43/5/3 (Item 1 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC
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6220231 INSPEC Abstract Number: C1999-05-6160Z-015

Title: Clustering large data sets with mixed numeric and categorical values

Author(s): Zhexue Huang

Author Affiliation: Math. & Inf. Sci., CSIRO, Canberra, ACT, Australia

Conference Title: Proceedings of the First Pacific-Asia Conference on Knowledge Discovery and Data Mining. KDD: Techniques and Applications p. 21-34

Editor(s): Lu, H.; Motoda, H.; Liu, H.

Publisher: World Scientific, Singapore

Publication Date: 1997 Country of Publication: Singapore xvi+367 pp.

ISBN: 981 02 2919 4 Material Identity Number: XX-1998-03310

Conference Title: Proceedings of First Pacific-Asia Conference. Knowledge Discovery and Data Mining: Techniques and Applications

Conference Date: 23-24 Feb. 1997 Conference Location: Singapore

Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)

Treatment: Theoretical (T)

Abstract: Efficient partitioning of large data sets into homogenous clusters is a fundamental problem in **data mining** . The standard hierarchical clustering methods provide no solution for this problem, due to their computational inefficiency. The k-means based methods are promising for their efficiency in processing large data sets. However, their use is often limited to numeric data. In this paper, we present a k-prototypes algorithm which is based on the k-means paradigm but removes the numeric data limitation whilst preserving its efficiency. In the algorithm, **objects** are **clustered** against k prototypes. A method is developed to dynamically update the k prototypes in order to maximise the intra- **cluster similarity** of **objects** . When applied to numeric data, the algorithm is identical to the k-means method. To assist in the interpretation of clusters, we use decision tree induction algorithms to create rules for clusters. These rules, together with other statistics about clusters, can assist **data miners** to understand and identify interesting clusters. (16 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: **data mining** ; pattern clustering; statistical databases; very large databases

Identifiers: large data set clustering; numerical values; categorical values; data set partitioning; homogenous clusters; **data mining** ; hierarchical clustering methods; computational efficiency; k-means paradigm ; k-prototypes algorithm; dynamic updating; intra-cluster **similarity** ; decision tree induction algorithms; cluster rules; cluster statistics; interesting cluster identification

Class Codes: C6160Z (Other DBMS); C6170K (Knowledge engineering

techniques); C1140Z (Other topics in statistics); C4250 (Database theory)
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43/5/4 (Item 2 from file: 2)
DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC
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5665808 INSPEC Abstract Number: C9709-6170K-060
Title: Interactive interpretation of hierarchical clustering
Author(s): Boudaillier, E.; Hebrail, G.
Author Affiliation: Univ. de Paris-Sud, Orsay, France
Conference Title: Principles of Data Mining and Knowledge Discovery. First European Symposium, PKDD '97. Proceedings p.288-98
Editor(s): Komorowski, J.; Zytkow, J.
Publisher: Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Germany
Publication Date: 1997 Country of Publication: Germany ix+396 pp.
ISBN: 3 540 63223 9 Material Identity Number: XX97-01603
Conference Title: Principles of Data Mining and Knowledge Discovery. First European Symposium, PKDD '97. Proceedings
Conference Sponsor: Dept. Comput. Inf. Sci.; Norwegian Res. Council; Norwegian Artificial Intelligence Soc
Conference Date: 24-27 June 1997 Conference Location: Trondheim, Norway
Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)
Treatment: Practical (P)
Abstract: Automatic clustering methods are part of **data mining** methods. They aim at building **clusters** of **items** so that similar **items** fall into the same **cluster** while dissimilar ones fall into separate clusters. A particular class of clustering methods are hierarchical ones where recursive clusters are formed to grow a tree representing an approximation of **similarities** between items. We propose an interactive interface to help the user to interpret the result of such a clustering process, according to the item characteristics. The prototype has been applied successfully to a special case of items providing nice graphical representations (electric load curves) but can also be used with other types of curves or with more standard items. (10 Refs)
Subfile: C
Descriptors: deductive databases; interactive systems; knowledge acquisition; pattern recognition; tree data structures; user interfaces
Identifiers: interactive interpretation; hierarchical clustering; automatic clustering methods; **data mining** methods; clustering methods; recursive clusters; tree represention; interactive interface; clustering process; item characteristics; graphical representations; electric load curves; standard items
Class Codes: C6170K (Knowledge engineering techniques); C6160K (Deductive databases); C4250 (Database theory); C6120 (File organisation); C1250 (Pattern recognition); C6180 (User interfaces)
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43/5/5 (Item 3 from file: 2)
DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC
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5302681 INSPEC Abstract Number: C9608-7140-004
Title: Discovery of generic concepts from heterogeneous clinical information systems
Author(s): Srinivasan, U.; Ngu, A.H.H.; Gedeon, T.
Author Affiliation: Sch. of Comput. Sci. & Eng., New South Wales Univ., Kensington, NSW, Australia
Conference Title: Proceedings of the Second Singapore International Conference on Intelligent Systems. SPICIS `94 p.B177-82
Publisher: Japan-Singapore AI Centre, Singapore
Publication Date: 1994 Country of Publication: Singapore 576 pp.
Material Identity Number: XX95-00423
Conference Title: Proceedings SPICIS 94-2nd Singapore International Conference on Intelligent Systems

Conference Sponsor: Nat. Comput. Board
Conference Date: 14-17 Nov. 1994 Conference Location: Singapore
Availability: Japan-Singapore AI Centre, 75 Science Park Drive, CINTECH II, Singapore
Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)
Treatment: Practical (P)
Abstract: Most heterogeneous clinical information systems share a strong semantic resemblance in spite of their autonomy and differences in data requirements and design. This semantic resemblance can be exploited when performing schema integration. We propose a methodology to identify a set of generic concepts based on their semantic **similarity** using qualitative parameters such as entities` usage patterns, database structures and users` domain knowledge. This is different from the traditional **data mining** methods which have to use the data values of the entities. The generic concepts can be seen as a customized schema which is geared to address different interpretations of the data by different **groups** of **users** in a clinical environment. (15 Refs)
Subfile: C
Descriptors: deductive databases; distributed databases; knowledge acquisition; medical information systems
Identifiers: generic concept discovery; heterogeneous clinical information systems; semantic resemblance; data requirements; schema integration; semantic **similarity** ; qualitative parameters; entity usage patterns; database structures; domain knowledge; **data mining** methods; customized schema; clinical environment
Class Codes: C7140 (Medical administration); C6160B (Distributed databases); C6170K (Knowledge engineering techniques); C6160K (Deductive databases)
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43/5/6 (Item 4 from file: 2)
DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC
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5162077 INSPEC Abstract Number: C9602-6120-040
Title: Near neighbor search in large metric spaces
Author(s): Brin, S.
Author Affiliation: Dept. of Comput. Sci., Stanford Univ., CA, USA
Conference Title: VLDB `95. Proceedings of the 21st International Conference on Very Large Data Bases p.574-84
Editor(s): Dayal, U.; Gray, P.M.D.; Nishio, S.
Publisher: Morgan Kaufmann, San Francisco, CA, USA
Publication Date: 1995 Country of Publication: USA xvi+728 pp.
Material Identity Number: XX95-02598
Conference Title: Proceedings of VLDB `95. 21st International Conference on Very Large Data Bases
Conference Date: 11-15 Sept. 1995 Conference Location: Zurich, Switzerland
Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)
Treatment: Theoretical (T)
Abstract: Given user data, one often wants to find approximate matches in a large database. A good example of such a task is finding images similar to a given image in a large **collection** of **images** . We focus on the important and technically difficult case where each data element is high-dimensional, or more generally, is represented by a point in a large metric space-and distance calculations are computationally expensive. In this paper, we introduce a data structure to solve this problem called a GNAT (Geometric Near-neighbor Access Tree). It is based on the philosophy that the data structure should act as a hierarchical geometrical model of the data as opposed to a simple decomposition of the data that does not use its intrinsic geometry. In experiments, we find that GNATs outperform previous data structures in a number of applications. (9 Refs)
Subfile: C
Descriptors: computational geometry; database theory; spatial data structures; tree data structures; tree searching; very large databases; visual databases
Identifiers: near neighbor search; large metric spaces; user data;

approximate matches; image **similarity** ; high-dimensional data elements; computationally expensive distance calculations; data structure; GNAT; geometric near-neighbor access tree; hierarchical geometrical model; performance; approximate queries; **data mining** ; Dirichlet domains; Voronoi regions
Class Codes: C6120 (File organisation); C4260 (Computational geometry); C6160S (Spatial and pictorial databases); C4250 (Database theory)
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43/5/7 (Item 5 from file: 2)
DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC
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5154321 INSPEC Abstract Number: C9602-6160K-028
Title: Restructuring databases for knowledge discovery **by consolidation and link formation**
Author(s): Goldberg, H.G.; Senator, T.E.
Author Affiliation: Finacial Crimes Enforcement Network, US Dept. of the Treasury, Vienna, VA, USA
Conference Title: KDD-95 Proceedings. First International Conference on Knowledge Discovery and Data Mining p.136-41
Editor(s): Fayyad, U.M.; Uthurusamy, R.
Publisher: AAAI, Menlo Park, CA, USA
Publication Date: 1995 Country of Publication: USA xiv+345 pp.
ISBN: 0 929280 82 2 Material Identity Number: XX95-01994
Conference Title: Proceedings of First International Conference on Knowledge Discovery and Data Mining (KDD-95)
Conference Sponsor: AAAI; AT&T Global Inf. Solutions; GTE Lab.; et al
Conference Date: 20-21 Aug. 1995 Conference Location: Montreal, Que., Canada
Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)
Treatment: Practical (P)
Abstract: Databases often inaccurately identify entities of interest. Two operations, consolidation and link formation, which complement the usual machine learning techniques that use **similarity** based clustering to discover classifications, are proposed as essential components of KDD systems for certain applications. Consolidation relates identifiers present in a database to a **set** of real world **entities** (RWEs) which are not uniquely identified in the database. Consolidation may also be viewed as a transformation of representation from the identifiers present in the original database to the RWEs. Link formation constructs structured relationships between consolidated RWE`s through identifiers and events explicitly represented in the database. Consolidation and link formation are easily implemented as index creation in relational database management systems. An operational **knowledge discovery** system identifies potential money laundering in a database of large cash transactions using consolidation and link formation. (12 Refs)
Subfile: C
Descriptors: data structures; deductive databases; knowledge acquisition
Identifiers: **knowledge discovery** ; consolidation; database restructuring; link formation; machine learning techniques; **similarity** based clustering; KDD systems; real world entities; structured relationships; index creation; relational database management systems; operational **knowledge discovery** system; money laundering; large cash transactions
Class Codes: C6160K (Deductive databases); C6170K (Knowledge engineering techniques); C6120 (File organisation)
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43/5/8 (Item 1 from file: 144)
DIALOG(R)File 144:Pascal
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13161812 PASCAL No.: 97-0423339
Searching for relational patterns in data
PKDD '97 : principles of data mining **and** knowledge discovery :

Trondheim, June 24-27, 1997
SINH HOA NGUYEN; SKOWRON A
KOMOROWSKI Jan, ed; ZYTKOW Jan, ed
Institute Mathematics, Warsaw University, Banacha Str. 2, Warsaw, 02-097, Poland
Principles of data mining and knowledge discovery. European symposium, 1 (Trondheim NOR) 1997-06-24
Journal: Lecture notes in computer science, 1997, 1263 265-276
ISBN: 3-540-63223-9 ISSN: 0302-9743 Availability: INIST-16343; 354000061694870250
No. of Refs.: 17 ref.
Document Type: P (Serial); C (Conference Proceedings) ; A (Analytic)
Country of Publication: Germany; United States
Language: English
We consider several basic classes of tolerance relations among objects. These (global) relations are defined from some predefined **similarity** measures on values of attributes. A tolerance relation in a given class of tolerance relations is optimal with respect to a given decision table A if it contains only pairs of objects with the same decision and the number of such pairs contained in the relation is maximal among all relations from the class. We present a method for (sub-)optimal tolerance relation learning from data (decision table). The presented method is based on rough set approach. We show that for some basic families of tolerance relations this problem can be transformed to a relative geometrical problem in a real affine space. Hence geometrical computations are becoming useful tools for solving the problem of global tolerance relation construction. The complexity of considered problems can be evaluated by the complexity of the corresponding geometrical problems. We propose some efficient heuristics searching for an approximation of optimal tolerance relations in considered families of tolerance relations. The global tolerance relations can be treated as patterns in the cartesian product of the object set.We show how to apply the relational patterns (global tolerance relations) in **clustering** and classification of **objects** .

English Descriptors: Artificial intelligence; Learning algorithm; Relational database

French Descriptors: Intelligence artificielle; Algorithme apprentissage; Base donnee relationnelle

Classification Codes: 001D02C02

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43/5/9 (Item 1 from file: 266)
DIALOG(R)File 266:FEDRIP
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00171716
IDENTIFYING NO.: 9988876 AGENCY CODE: NSF
CNPq: IMiMD-Indexing and Data Mining **in Multimedia Databases**
PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Faloutsos, Christos
PERFORMING ORG.: Carnegie-Mellon University, Computer Science, Pittsburgh , PA 15213-3815
PROJECT MONITOR: Zemankova, Maria
SPONSORING ORG.: National Science Foundation, IIS, 4201 Wilson Boulevard , Arlington, Virginia 22230
DATES: 20000915 TO 20010831 FY : 2000 FUNDS: $300,000 (300000)
SUMMARY: This is a joint effort with Prof. Caetano Traina from the University of Sao Paulo, Brazil. It strengthens the existing collaboration between Prof. Christos Faloutsos at CMU and Prof. Traina and his group, which has already contributed fast indexing methods for metric and video datasets. CMU brings expertise in video indexing (the Informedia DL-II project), in power laws, and in **data mining** . The benefit of the collaboration will be faster methods for indexing multimedia and metric datasets, and for finding patterns in such **collections** . This project focuses on indexing **multimedia** data and on developing new tools to find

patterns and correlations in such data. Multimedia objects can often be mapped to n-dimensional points through feature extraction. If not, then they can be treated as metric data, when we are provided a pair-wise distance function. The methods will be applicable to multimedia, metric and spatial data alike. Typical questions include: "find video clips similar to a given video clip"; "how strong is the correlation (or anti-correlation) between the locations of schools and the locations of libraries?"; "how many schools are within 5 miles from libraries?". For indexing, the goals are (a) to provide formulas to estimate the selectivities for **similarity** queries and (b) to build faster searching structures. Preliminary joint work showed that the distribution of distances in spatial and metric datasets often follows a "power-law", which are useful to design better search strategies. For **data mining** , the goals are to provide tools for detection of spatial correlations and to develop fast visualization algorithms for spatial and multimedia datasets. The developed tools will be able to show whether there are clusters in a dataset, how many they are, and whether two groups of points (e.g. "schools" and "libraries") are "attracting" or "repelling" each other.

25/5/1 (Item 1 from file: 8)
DIALOG(R)File 8:Ei Compendex(R)
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03522919 E.I. Monthly No: EI9212149288
Title: Symbolic clustering using a new similarity measure .
Author: Gowda, K. Chidananda; Diday, E.
Corporate Source: S J Coll of Eng, Karnataka, India
Source: IEEE Transactions on Systems, Man and Cybernetics v 22 n 2 Mar-Apr 1992 p 368-378
Publication Year: 1992
CODEN: ISYMAW ISSN: 0018-9472
Language: English
Document Type: JA; (Journal Article) Treatment: T; (Theoretical)
Journal Announcement: 9212
Abstract: A hierarchical, agglomerative, symbolic clustering methodology based on a **similarity measure** that takes into consideration the position, span, and content of symbolic objects is proposed. The **similarity measure** used is of a new type in the sense that it is not just another aspect of dissimilarity. The **clustering** methodology forms composite symbolic **objects** using a Cartesian join operator when two symbolic **objects** are merged. The maximum and minimum similarity **values** at various merging levels permit the determination of the number of clusters in the data **set** . The composite symbolic **objects** representing different **clusters** give a description of the resulting classes and lead to knowledge acquisition. The algorithm is capable of discerning clusters in data sets made up of numeric as well as symbolic objects consisting of different types and combinations of qualitative and quantitative feature values. In particular, the algorithm is applied to fat-oil and microcomputer data. 25 Refs.
Descriptors: *DATA PROCESSING--*Data Structures; COMPUTER PROGRAMMING--Algorithms; GRAPHIC METHODS; MATHEMATICAL TECHNIQUES--Numerical Analysis; COMPUTERS, MICROCOMPUTER; OILS AND FATS
Identifiers: SYMBOLIC CLUSTERING; **SIMILARITY MEASURES**
Classification Codes:
723 (Computer Software); 921 (Applied Mathematics); 822 (Food Technology); 804 (Chemical Products)
72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING); 92 (ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS); 82 (AGRICULTURE & FOOD TECHNOLOGY); 80 (CHEMICAL ENGINEERING)

25/5/2 (Item 2 from file: 8)
DIALOG(R)File 8:Ei Compendex(R)
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03447170 E.I. Monthly No: EIM9206-032734
Title: Knapsack formulation of image matching.
Author: Daskalakis, T. N.; Daskalakis, C. N.
Conference Title: Proceedings of the 1991 International Conference on Acoustics, Speech, and Signal Processing - ICASSP 91
Conference Location: Toronto, Ont, Can Conference Date: 19910514
Sponsor: IEEE Signal Processing Soc
E.I. Conference No.: 16306
Source: Proceedings - ICASSP, IEEE International Conference on Acoustics, Speech and Signal Processing v 4. Publ by IEEE, IEEE Service Center, Piscataway, NJ, USA (IEEE cat n 91CH2977-7). p 2365-2368
Publication Year: 1991
CODEN: IPRODJ ISSN: 0736-7791 ISBN: 0-7803-003-3
Language: English
Document Type: PA; (Conference Paper) Treatment: T; (Theoretical); A; (Applications)
Journal Announcement: 9206
Abstract: A technique is described to solve one of the problems encountered in an image analysis system, namely, region matching. The approach adopted is that of a medium level process. The information gathered during a segmentation stage is used to transform the original **images** into a **collection** of two- **valued** ones and a collection of gray-level histograms. Mathematical morphology is then used to define a

measure of **similarity** on which the process is based. Correspondences are established between the segments according to a number of principles which are presented. A well behaved and efficient algorithm is proposed for the solution of the problem. 17 Refs.
Descriptors: *IMAGE PROCESSING--*Image Analysis; MATHEMATICAL TECHNIQUES --Numerical Methods
Identifiers: SHAPE ANALYSIS; MOTION ANALYSIS; IMAGE MATCHING
Classification Codes:
723 (Computer Software); 741 (Optics & Optical Devices); 921 (Applied Mathematics)
72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING); 74 (OPTICAL TECHNOLOGY); 92 (ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS)

25/5/3 (Item 3 from file: 8)
DIALOG(R)File 8:Ei Compendex(R)
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02850129 E.I. Monthly No: EIM9001-004129
Title: Heuristics to locate the best document set in information retrieval systems.
Author: Lucarella, D.
Corporate Source: Univ degli Studi di Milano, Milan, Italy
Conference Title: Eighth Annual International Phoenix Conference on Computers and Communications - 1989 Conference Proceedings
Conference Location: Scottsdale, AZ, USA Conference Date: 19890322
Sponsor: IEEE, Communications Soc, New York, NY, USA; IEEE, Computer Soc, Los Alamitos, CA, USA; Arizona State Univ, Tempe, AZ, USA
E.I. Conference No.: 12466
Source: Eighth Annu Int Phoenix Conf Comput Commun 1989 Conf Proc. Publ by IEEE, IEEE Service Center, Piscataway, NJ, USA. Available from IEEE Service Cent (cat n 89CH2713-6), Piscataway, NJ, USA. p 567-571
Publication Year: 1989
Language: English
Document Type: PA; (Conference Paper) Treatment: X; (Experimental)
Journal Announcement: 9001
Abstract: The use of best-match search strategies in information retrieval systems is discussed. In response to a given query, best-match searching requires the identification of those **documents** in the **collection** which are most similar to the query, with **similarity** being **measured** by an appropriate closeness function. The **emphasis** is on heuristics to efficiently locate the closest **documents set** . The problem is introduced with reference to a straightforward search procedure that returns the best documents manipulating inverted index entries. An improved algorithm is presented which computes in advance an upper bound on closeness, avoiding the exact computation of closeness in many instances and thus optimizing both the number of documents to be evaluated and the number of inverted lists to be inspected. The algorithm is analyzed, and experimental results are reported. 17 refs.
Descriptors: *INFORMATION RETRIEVAL SYSTEMS; COMPUTER PROGRAMMING--Algorithms; SYSTEMS SCIENCE AND CYBERNETICS--Heuristic Programming
Identifiers: MATCH SEARCH STRATEGIES; INVERTED INDEX ENTRIES
Classification Codes:
903 (Information Science); 723 (Computer Software)
90 (GENERAL ENGINEERING); 72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING)

25/5/4 (Item 4 from file: 8)
DIALOG(R)File 8:Ei Compendex(R)
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01587624 E.I. Monthly No: EI8411121455 E.I. Yearly No: EI84091599
Title: MATCHING THREE-DIMENSIONAL OBJECTS USING A RELATIONAL PARADIGM.
Author: Shapiro, Linda G.; Moriarty, John D.; Haralick, Robert M.; Mulgaonkar, Prasanna G.
Corporate Source: Virginia Polytechnic Inst & State Univ, Dep of Computer Science, Blacksburg, Va, USA
Source: Pattern Recognition v 17 n 4 1984 p 385-405

Publication Year: 1984
CODEN: PTNRA8 ISSN: 0031-3203
Language: ENGLISH
Journal Announcement: 8411
Abstract: A relational model for describing three-dimensional **objects** has been designed and implemented. An **important** use of the model is to characterize the similarity and differences between three-dimensional objects. Toward this end, was defined a **measure** of relational **similarity** between three-dimensional object model and a **measure** of feature **similarity** , based only on Euclidean distance between attribute-value tables. A series of computer test compares the results of using the two different **similarity measures** and concludes that the relational similarity is much more powerful than the feature similarity and should be used when **grouping** the **objects** in the database for fast access. 50 refs.
Descriptors: *PATTERN RECOGNITION; IMAGE PROCESSING; COMPUTER GRAPHICS
Classification Codes:
723 (Computer Software)
72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING)

25/5/6 (Item 2 from file: 35)
DIALOG(R)File 35:Dissertation Abs Online
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01530402 ORDER NO: AAD97-05135
INTERNET RESOURCE DISCOVERY: TOPICAL CLUSTERING AND VISUALIZATION USING LATENT SEMANTIC INDEXING
Author: LI, SHIH-HAO
Degree: PH.D.
Year: 1996
Corporate Source/Institution: UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA (0208)
Source: VOLUME 57/09-B OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.
PAGE 5753. 105 PAGES
Descriptors: COMPUTER SCIENCE ; INFORMATION SCIENCE
Descriptor Codes: 0984; 0723

As the number of servers grows rapidly, it becomes difficult to search information in the Internet. To broadcast requests to all servers will overwhelm the underlying networks. Moreover, most requests are sent to irrelevant servers.

To determine relevant servers for user queries, we propose the client-directory-server model. In this model, a user sends a query to the "directory", which ranks servers based on their **relevance** to the query. **Users** are allowed to search information containing exact keywords or embedded concepts.

To search information by exact keywords, we propose a new Boolean **similarity measure** to rank servers with respect to Boolean queries. In contrast with other known method, our method reduces time and space complexity from exponential to polynomial in the number of Boolean terms. To search information by conceptual meanings, we integrate latent semantic indexing and hierarchic agglomerative **clustering** methods. We **cluster objects** based on their conceptual meanings and arrange them in a hierarchic structure to reduce searching time. In addition, we develop a new visualization scheme which displays the relationships between query terms and documents in a two-dimensional space.

In this research, we describe our proposed methods and a prototype user interface Vintage. We conduct experiments on the USC Homer database and four standard document collections, CACM, CISI, CRAN, and MED, for which queries and relevant judgments are available. We compare our performance with existing methods and obtain better results in precision, recall, and space and time complexity.

25/5/7 (Item 3 from file: 35)
DIALOG(R)File 35:Dissertation Abs Online
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01354610 ORDER NO: AAD94-14751

OPTIMIZING RANKING FUNCTIONS: A CONNECTIONIST APPROACH TO ADAPTIVE INFORMATION RETRIEVAL (TEXT RETRIEVAL, NEURAL NETWORKS)

Author: BARTELL, BRIAN THEODORE
Degree: PH.D.
Year: 1994
Corporate Source/Institution: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO (0033)
Chair: GARRISON W. COTTRELL
Source: VOLUME 54/12-B OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.
PAGE 6295. 268 PAGES
Descriptors: COMPUTER SCIENCE; INFORMATION SCIENCE; LIBRARY SCIENCE; ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE
Descriptor Codes: 0984; 0723; 0399; 0800

This dissertation examines the use of adaptive methods to automatically improve the performance of ranked text retrieval systems. The goal of a ranked retrieval system is to manage a large **collection** of text **documents** and to order **documents** for a user based on the estimated **relevance** of the **documents** to the user's information need (or query). The ordering enables the user to quickly find documents of interest. Ranked retrieval is a difficult problem because of the ambiguity of natural language, the large size of the collections, and because of the varying needs of **users** and varying **collection** characteristics.

We propose and empirically validate general adaptive methods which improve the ability of a large class of retrieval systems to rank documents effectively. Our main adaptive method is to numerically optimize free parameters in a retrieval system by minimizing a non-metric criterion function. The criterion measures how well the system is ranking documents relative to a target ordering, defined by a set of training queries which include the users' desired document orderings. Thus, the system learns parameter settings which better enable it to rank **relevant documents** before irrelevant. The non-metric approach is interesting because it is a general adaptive method, an alternative to supervised methods for training neural networks in domains in which rank order or prioritization is important. A second adaptive method is also examined, which is applicable to a restricted class of retrieval systems but which permits an analytic solution.

The adaptive methods are applied to a number of problems in text retrieval to validate their utility and practical efficiency. The applications include: A dimensionality reduction of vector-based document representations to a vector space in which inter-document similarity more accurately predicts semantic association; the estimation of a **similarity measure** which better predicts the **relevance** of **documents** to queries; and the estimation of a high-performance neural network combination of multiple retrieval systems into a single overall system. The applications demonstrate that the approaches improve performance and adapt to varying retrieval environments. We also compare the methods to numerous alternative adaptive methods in the text retrieval literature, with very positive results.

25/5/9 (Item 5 from file: 35)

DIALOG(R)File 35:Dissertation Abs Online
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1012178 ORDER NO: AAD88-08196

COMMUNICATION AND ORGANIZATIONAL IMAGE: A STUDY OF THE SHARED KNOWLEDGE OF AN ORGANIZATION

Author: TREADWELL, DONALD FRANCIS
Degree: PH.D
Year: 1987
Corporate Source/Institution: RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE (0185)
Source: VOLUME 49/04-A OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.
PAGE 659. 217 PAGES
Descriptors: SPEECH COMMUNICATION; PSYCHOLOGY, SOCIAL
Descriptor Codes: 0459; 0451

An empirical study of the images of an organization held by its

members and publics was undertaken to assess the relationships between image, communication, and commitment to the organization. Image, or subjective knowledge, of an organization is thought to develop out of communication between members, and to account for their commitment to the organization. Similarly, members are expected to be more committed to their organization if their images of it are both positive and similar. Such notions, although implicit in organizational literature, have received little empirical attention; neither have non-members' images of an organization been assessed in this context.

To investigate the relationships between image, communication activity, and commitment, data were collected from members of a four-year college. To explore non-member images of the college as a function of communication with it, data were also obtained from two external groups--guidance counselors and high school seniors.

Statements describing the college were obtained from interviews with both campus members and non-members. Image was operationalized as individuals' rank-ordering of these statements, using a Q-sort procedure. Nine major image dimensions or themes were obtained by clustering statements on the basis of rank order scores assigned to each statement by respondents. Two types of dimension were identified--idealistic/abstract and pragmatic/decisional. An image-similarity score, which indexes the extent to which an individual's ranking of statements was similar to those of other members of the college, was also computed for each respondent.

For **students** , a **significant** positive correlation was found between image **similarity** and self-reported **measures** of communication. A positive correlation between image similarity and commitment was also found for **students** , and for some employee **groups** . Highly committed **members** saw the college in idealistic, goal-oriented terms, whereas less committed members saw the college in pragmatic or problematic terms. For student groups particularly, the analyses indicate positive relationships between communication, commitment, and perceiving the organization in idealistic terms.

Non-members with images closest to those of members use communication contacts that appear to provide relatively limited information, suggesting that access to alternate information about an organization limits the extent to which non-members achieve similarity of image with its members.

25/5/13 (Item 1 from file: 202)
DIALOG(R)File 202:Info. Sci. & Tech. Abs.
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0502298
The national physical laboratory experiments in statistical word associations and thier use in document indexing and retrieval.
Book Title: 1970 April. National Physical Laboratory, Ministry Of Technology, London. 65 P. Illus. 17 Appendixes. Tab. 22 Ref.
Author(s): Cameron J B; Vaswani, P K T
Publication Date: 1970
Language: English
Document Type: Book Chapter
Record Type: Abstract
Journal Announcement: 0500

The experiments involved 11,571 abstracts (with titles), 1,000 keyword stems and 93 search requests. Measures of word association are derived in several ways from the numbers of documents in which two given words co-occur, and **measures** of **similarity** from the numbers of words associated with both. Word clusters with different degrees of overlap are derived from the resulting networks of word connections for use as document descriptors. All are employed in retrieval and their performance analyzed. Two new measures, sensitivity and coverage, reflect the variation in a strategy's performance from request to request. The best strategy depends on the user's requirements. For a single strategy, key-words are simplest but the quantities of output are erratic and may usefully be controlled according to word associations. If two strategies can be used, key-words alone may be followed by associations, yielding in a similar output quantity 30% more **relevant documents** . The corresponding use of

clusters is marginally better but unlikely to justify its extra cost.

Classification Codes and Description: 5.11 (Searching and Retrieval)
Main Heading: Information Processing and Control

25/5/14 (Item 1 from file: 2)
DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC
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5752029 INSPEC Abstract Number: B9712-6140C-674, C9712-5260B-385
Title: Unsupervised texture segmentation using feature distributions
Author(s): Ojala, T.; Pietikainen, M.
Author Affiliation: Machine Vision & Media Process. Group, Oulu Univ., Finland
Conference Title: Image Analysis and Processing. 9th International Conference, ICIAP '97 Proceedings Part vol.1 p.311-18 vol.1
Editor(s): Del Bimbo, A.
Publisher: Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Germany
Publication Date: 1997 Country of Publication: Germany 2 vol. (xxii+722+794) pp.
ISBN: 3 540 63507 6 Material Identity Number: XX97-01670
Conference Title: Proceedings of ICIAP 97. 9th International Conference on Image Analysis and Processing
Conference Sponsor: IAPR
Conference Date: 17-19 Sept. 1997 Conference Location: Florence, Italy
Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)
Treatment: Theoretical (T)
Abstract: This paper presents an unsupervised texture segmentation method, which uses distributions of local binary patterns and pattern contrasts for **measuring** the **similarity** of adjacent image regions during the segmentation process. The nonparametric log-likelihood test, the G statistic, is engaged as a pseudo-metric for comparing feature distributions. A region-based algorithm is developed for coarse image segmentation and a pixelwise classification scheme for improving localization of region boundaries. The performance of the method is evaluated with various types of test **images** . The same **set** of parameter **values** is used in all the experiments with texture mosaics in order to demonstrate the robustness of our approach. (18 Refs)
Subfile: B C
Descriptors: image classification; image segmentation; image texture; statistical analysis
Identifiers: unsupervised texture segmentation; feature distributions; local binary patterns; pattern contrasts; adjacent image regions; nonparametric log-likelihood test; G statistic; region-based algorithm; coarse image segmentation; pixelwise classification scheme; region boundaries; parameter values; texture mosaics
Class Codes: B6140C (Optical information, image and video signal processing); B0240Z (Other topics in statistics); C5260B (Computer vision and image processing techniques); C1250 (Pattern recognition); C1140Z (Other topics in statistics)
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25/5/16 (Item 3 from file: 2)
DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC
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5394111 INSPEC Abstract Number: B9611-6140C-241, C9611-5260B-140
Title: Automatic classification of gray-scale-image objects by the autocorrelation similarity measure **of their arc-approximated contours**
Author(s): Ablameyko, S.V.; Kuleshov, A.Ya.
Author Affiliation: Inst. of Eng. Cybern., Acad. of Sci., Minsk, Byelorussia
Journal: Pattern Recognition and Image Analysis vol.6, no.3 p. 572-81
Publisher: MAIK Nauka/Interperiodica Publishing,
Publication Date: July-Sept. 1996 Country of Publication: Russia

CODEN: PIANES ISSN: 1054-6618
SICI: 1054-6618(199607/09)6:3L.572:ACGS;1-W
Material Identity Number: C427-96004
Language: English Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)
Treatment: Theoretical (T); Experimental (X)
Abstract: A method is proposed whereby objects in gray-scale images can be classified automatically according to their arc-approximated contour representations. Their **similarity measure** is determined by the one's complement of the absolute difference between the autocorrelation coefficients of sections of the approximated boundaries of the template and test **objects** . Assignment to a particular **cluster** is done using the threshold **values** determined by the probability integral. (23 Refs)
Subfile: B C
Descriptors: approximation theory; computer vision; correlation methods; edge detection; image matching; image representation; image segmentation; object recognition
Identifiers: automatic pattern classification; gray-scale-image objects; autocorrelation; **similarity measure** ; arc-approximated contours; image representations; approximated boundaries; cluster; probability integral
Class Codes: B6140C (Optical information, image and video signal processing); B0290F (Interpolation and function approximation); C5260B (Computer vision and image processing techniques); C1250 (Pattern recognition); C4130 (Interpolation and function approximation)
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25/5/18 (Item 5 from file: 2)
DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC
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4880434 INSPEC Abstract Number: C9503-6170K-100
Title: A context similarity measure
Author(s): Biberman, Y.
Author Affiliation: Dept. of Math. & Comput. Sci., Ben-Gurion Univ. of the Negev, Beer-Sheva, Israel
p.49-63
Editor(s): Bergadano, F.; De Raedt, L.
Publisher: Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Germany
Publication Date: 1994 Country of Publication: West Germany xi+438 pp.
ISBN: 3 540 57868 4
Conference Title: Machine Learning: ECML-94. European Conference on Machine Learning
Conference Date: 6-8 April 1994 Conference Location: Catania, Italy
Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)
Treatment: Practical (P); Theoretical (T)
Abstract: This paper concentrates upon similarity between objects described by vectors of nominal features. It proposes non-metric **measures** for evaluating the **similarity** between: two identical values in a feature; two different **values** in a feature; and two **objects** . The paper suggests that similarity is dependent upon the context: it is **influenced** by the given **set** of **objects** , and the concept under discussion. The proposed context- **similarity measure** was tested, and the paper presents comparisons with other measures. The comparisons suggest that compared to other **measures** , the context- **similarity** suits best for natural concepts. This paper concentrates upon similarity in the context of learning. Exemplar based learning models suggest that concepts are learned by memorizing examples; the main information the learner needs to store in his/its memory is the classified examples the teachers supply; no general information in the form of rules is induced; the learner classifies new examples by comparing them to stored exemplars. (12 Refs)
Subfile: C
Descriptors: case-based reasoning; learning by example
Identifiers: context **similarity measure** ; vectors; nominal features; nonmetric measures; identical values; cognition; learning; exemplar based learning models; classified examples; rules; example classification; stored exemplars
Class Codes: C6170K (Knowledge engineering techniques); C1240 (Adaptive

system theory); C1230 (Artificial intelligence)
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25/5/19 (Item 6 from file: 2)
DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC
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4841702 INSPEC Abstract Number: B9502-6140C-015, C9502-6160S-005
Title: Efficient content based retrieval in image databases: a probabilistic approach
Author(s): Rabitti, F.; Savino, P.
Author Affiliation: Istituto di Elaborazione dell'Inf., CNR, Pisa, Italy
Journal: Proceedings of the SPIE - The International Society for Optical Engineering vol.2185 p.48-58
Publication Date: 1994 Country of Publication: USA
CODEN: PSISDG ISSN: 0277-786X
U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0 8194 1480 8/94/$6.00
Conference Title: Storage and Retrieval for Image and Video Databases II
Conference Sponsor: SPIE; IS&T
Conference Date: 7-8 Feb. 1994 Conference Location: San Jose, CA, USA
Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA); Journal Paper (JP)
Treatment: Practical (P)
Abstract: The paper describes the retrieval process from image databases, based on a partial match between the query and the images. The proposed approach allows one to **measure** the **similarity** between the query and the images in the database and to retrieve those having the highest probability to be relevant. The paper describes the query processing and the access structures, based on the "signature method". Four levels of signature files are associated to the image database and a signature is associated to the query. The query signature is compared with the image signatures in a four step image processing algorithm. The result of the process is a **set** of **images** with an associated recognition degree, measured by using information provided by the user during query formulation (such as importance of the presence of each object) and by using the image structure and the recognition degree associated to each object. The retrieved **images** are presented to the user in decreasing **relevance** order. The method described so far is inefficient, since the selection of most **relevant** **images** is executed among all **relevant** **images** (even those having a low **relevance**). The paper presents two approaches for improving the efficiency of query processing: by reducing the number of accesses to the image database; and by reducing the number of accesses to the signature file. The advantages and drawbacks of each method are illustrated. (20 Refs)
Subfile: B C
Descriptors: image recognition; probability; query processing; visual databases
Identifiers: efficient content based retrieval; image databases; probabilistic approach; partial match; query processing; access structures; signature method; signature files; query signature; image signatures; image processing algorithm; query formulation
Class Codes: B6140C (Optical information, image and video signal processing); C6160S (Spatial and pictorial databases); C5260B (Computer vision and image processing techniques); C1140Z (Other topics in statistics)
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25/5/20 (Item 7 from file: 2)
DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC
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4603606 INSPEC Abstract Number: C9404-7250-002
Title: A retrieval scheme for cluster-based adaptive information retrieval based on term refinement
Author(s): Bhuyan, J.N.; Deogun, J.S.; Raghavan, V.V.
Author Affiliation: Dept. of Comput. Sci., Tuskegee Univ., AL, USA

Journal: Proceedings of the SPIE - The International Society for Optical Engineering vol.1963 p.303-15
Publication Date: 1993 Country of Publication: USA
CODEN: PSISDG ISSN: 0277-786X
U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0 8194 1199 X/93/$4.00
Language: English Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)
Treatment: Theoretical (T); Experimental (X)
Abstract: This paper discusses a retrieval scheme for an information retrieval system in which the feedback from a number of users of the system about its performance (global feedback) is stored in the form of clusters called user-oriented clusters. The clusters are described by using the description of its constituent **documents** . The **clusters** and queries are represented as vectors and the **measure** of **similarity** between them is represented as the cosine of the angle between the two. The clusters are retrieved as per decreasing order of similarity with respect to a query. An important problem that arises in the context of cluster description is the **significance** of an index term assigned to **documents** . This problem, called term refinement problem, is formulated and solved. The experimental results of the proposed retrieval scheme are compared with those of the vector space model and the results obtained are encouraging. (18 Refs)
Subfile: C
Descriptors: indexing; information retrieval; pattern recognition; user interfaces
Identifiers: probability; weighting; cluster-based adaptive information retrieval; term refinement; global feedback; user-oriented clusters; similarity; index term; vector space model
Class Codes: C7250 (Information storage and retrieval); C7240 (Information analysis and indexing); C6180 (User interfaces)

25/5/21 (Item 8 from file: 2)
DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC
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4595772 INSPEC Abstract Number: C9403-7330-117
Title: Medical image retrieval by spatial features
Author(s): Hou, T.-Y.; Liu, P.; Hsu, A.; Chiu, M.-Y.
Author Affiliation: Siemens Corp. Res. Inc., Princeton, NJ, USA
Conference Title: 1992 IEEE International Conference on Systems, Man and Cybernetics (Cat. No.92CH3176-5) p.1364-9 vol.2
Publisher: IEEE, New York, NY, USA
Publication Date: 1992 Country of Publication: USA 2 vol. xviii+1735 pp.
ISBN: 0 7803 0720 8
U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0 7803 0720 8/92/$3.00
Conference Sponsor: IEEE
Conference Date: 18-21 Oct. 1992 Conference Location: Chicago, IL, USA
Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)
Treatment: Theoretical (T)
Abstract: A content-based indexing technique is proposed. The image features used are derived from the relative spatial relationships among internal image entities. The **similarity measurement** is based on causality (probability) which indicates the degree of similarity between a user's query and **images** . The index structure contains a **set** of causality-based similarity trees with nodes connected to an information causal net. For a given (**weighted**) query, the initial **set** of similar **images** is identified via similarity trees and then refined through the information causal net. The method is introduced with an example using magnetic resonance chest images. (9 Refs)
Subfile: C
Descriptors: biomedical NMR; indexing; information retrieval; medical image processing; visual databases
Identifiers: medical image retrieval; weighted query; spatial features; content-based indexing technique; relative spatial relationships; probability; causality-based similarity trees; information causal net; magnetic resonance chest images
Class Codes: C7330 (Biology and medicine); C6160S (Spatial and pictorial databases); C7240 (Information analysis and indexing)

25/5/22 (Item 9 from file: 2)
DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC
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02816181 INSPEC Abstract Number: A87028671
Title: Use of image similarity for the selection or synthesis of projections for subtraction radiography
Author(s): Ruttimann, U.E.; van der Stelt, P.F.; Webber, R.L.
Author Affiliation: Nat. Inst. of Dental Res., Nat. Inst. of Health, Bethesda, MD, USA
Journal: Proceedings of the SPIE - The International Society for Optical Engineering vol.626, pt.1 p.301-7
Publication Date: 1986 Country of Publication: USA
CODEN: PSISDG ISSN: 0277-786X
Conference Title: Application of Optical Instrumentation in Medicine XIV and Picture Archiving and Communication Systems (PACS IV) for Medical Applications
Conference Sponsor: SPIE
Conference Date: 2-7 Feb. 1986 Conference Location: Newport Beach, CA, USA
Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA); Journal Paper (JP)
Treatment: Theoretical (T)
Abstract: The use of subtraction radiography in dentistry is impeded by the necessity to couple physically the X-ray source, the patient and the film, in order to achieve a reproducible projection geometry. This need can be obviated by the ability to synthesize arbitrary projection **images** from a basis **set** of projections **bearing** a known geometric relationship to each other. Implementation of this method requires knowledge of the projection angle of the desired projection image relative to the basis set. This investigation explores the feasibility of using the gray-level standard deviations in corresponding subtraction images as **similarity measures** , in order to determine retrospectively the projection angle of a radiograph of interest with respect to the set of basis projections. An **iterative** coordinate estimation procedure is developed incorporating this technique, and its accuracy is evaluated using radiographs obtained from dry skull specimens. (11 Refs)
Subfile: A
Descriptors: diagnostic radiography
Identifiers: projections selection; projections synthesis; medical diagnostic imaging; image similarity; subtraction radiography; dentistry; gray-level standard deviations; **iterative** coordinate estimation procedure ; dry skull specimens
Class Codes: A8760J (Corpuscular radiation and radioisotopes); A8770E (Diagnostic methods and instrumentation)

25/5/23 (Item 1 from file: 94)
DIALOG(R)File 94:JICST-EPlus
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02030021 JICST ACCESSION NUMBER: 94A0362916 FILE SEGMENT: JICST-E
A method for common consensus formation among group members **based on their cognitive maps. (II).** Similarity measure **between two maps and difference index between a pair of elements.**
TAKEYA MAKOTO (1); SASAKI HITOSHI (1)
(1) Takushoku Univ., Faculty of Engineering
Denshi Joho Tsushin Gakkai Gijutsu Kenkyu Hokoku(IEIC Technical Report (Institute of Electronics, Information and Communication Enginners), 1994, VOL.93,NO.541(ET93 124-145), PAGE.77-84, FIG.2, REF.5
JOURNAL NUMBER: S0532BBG
UNIVERSAL DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION: 5/6:377
LANGUAGE: Japanese COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION: Japan
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
ARTICLE TYPE: Original paper
MEDIA TYPE: Printed Publication

ABSTRACT: In order to make a decision or to solve a problem among more than two **people** , it is very **important** to express their ideas and concepts and to discuss their differences. A cognitive map is useful as a toll concept representation. Based on individual cognitive maps, they can discuss their differences and form their common concensus. For this purpose, this paper presents a **similarity measure** between two cognitive maps and difference index between a pair of elements. First, this paper formulates the cognitive map in the form of a diagraph and introduces a difference measure on the cognitive map. Next, this paper shows that the relationship between **similarity measure** defined by the qualitative distance measure can be represented by the difference measures among every pairs of elements. (author abst.)
DESCRIPTORS: learning; directed graph; education and training; flow graph; thinking; matching(graph); logic; flow chart; similarity; formulation(mathematics)
BROADER DESCRIPTORS: graph; matching; drawing(diagram); diagram and table; property
CLASSIFICATION CODE(S): AA04000C

25/5/24 (Item 2 from file: 94)
DIALOG(R)File 94:JICST-EPlus
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01930757 JICST ACCESSION NUMBER: 94A0103384 FILE SEGMENT: JICST-E
A method for common consensus formation among group members **based on their cognitive maps. (I).**
TAKEYA MAKOTO (1); SASAKI HITOSHI (1)
(1) Takushoku Univ., Faculty of Engineering
Denshi Joho Tsushin Gakkai Gijutsu Kenkyu Hokoku(IEIC Technical Report (Institute of Electronics, Information and Communication Enginners), 1993, VOL.93,NO.405(ET93 90-105), PAGE.43-50, FIG.1, REF.4
JOURNAL NUMBER: S0532BBG
UNIVERSAL DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION: 681.3.02:37 681.52
LANGUAGE: Japanese COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION: Japan
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
ARTICLE TYPE: Original paper
MEDIA TYPE: Printed Publication
ABSTRACT: In order to make a decision or to solve a problem among more than two **people** , it is very **important** to express their idears and concepts and to discuss their differnces. A cognitive map is useful as a tool of concept representation. Based on individual cognitive maps, they can discuss their differnces and form their common concensus. For this purpose, this paper presents a **similarity measure** between two cognitive maps. First, this paper formulates the cognitive map in the form of a digraph and introduces an **importance** measure and a qualitative distance measure for a pair of **elements** on the cognitive map. Next, this paper shows that the relationship between **similarity measure** defiend by the qualitative distance measure can be represented by the **importance** measures among every pairs of **elements** . (author abst.)
DESCRIPTORS: group activity; problem solving; decision making; directed graph; cognitive science; similarity; graph theory; education and training; recognition; individual specificity
BROADER DESCRIPTORS: decision; graph; science; property; mathematics; theory; biological comparison; comparison
CLASSIFICATION CODE(S): JE09000G; IB01000S

25/5/25 (Item 3 from file: 94)
DIALOG(R)File 94:JICST-EPlus
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01471538 JICST ACCESSION NUMBER: 91A0851088 FILE SEGMENT: JICST-E
A Term Dependence Model in Information Retrieval.
TANIGUCHI SHOICHI (1)
(1) Univ. of Library and Information Science
Libr Inf Sci, 1991, NO.28(1990), PAGE.105-119, FIG.5, TBL.5, REF.24

JOURNAL NUMBER: G0337ABS ISSN NO: 0373-4447
UNIVERSAL DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION: 002.5:005
LANGUAGE: Japanese COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION: Japan
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
ARTICLE TYPE: Original paper
MEDIA TYPE: Printed Publication
ABSTRACT: In most information retrieval systems or models, the assumption is normally made that index terms assigned to the **documents** of a **collection** occur independently of each other. So as to improve the retrieval effectiveness of systems, there is a need to take dependencies between certain index term pairs into account. As the **similarity measure** between a query and a document is important in quantitative retrieval, two measures, which reflect directly the relationships between index terms when they are given by pairwise correlations, and proposed in this paper. One of the proposed measures is an extension of the cosine function model. This measure is based on oblique coordinates whose degree of angle between axes corresponds to the pairwise correlation between index terms, in contrast to the conventional cosine function measure based on rectangular coordinates. The other measure is an extension of the extended Boolean model, which was proposed by G. Salton et al. Using these measures, we need no assumption of term independence. Retrieval experiments to evaluate the proposed measures was performed on a test **collection** of 623 document **records** and 5 queries, in a **weighted** mode,in which index terms assigned to the document record were weighted, and in an unweighted mode. The experiment showed following wesults: 1) it is useful to incorporate term dependencies into the **similarity measures** ; and 2) the proposed measures, however, did not have much better effectiveness than conventional ones. (author abst.)
DESCRIPTORS: index term; document retrieval; mathematical model; recall precision; demonstration experiment; query; document retrieval system
BROADER DESCRIPTORS: vocabulary; information retrieval; retrieval; model; efficiency; experiment; action and behavior; information retrieval system; information system; computer application system; system
CLASSIFICATION CODE(S): AC06020S

37/5/1 (Item 1 from file: 8)
DIALOG(R)File 8:Ei Compendex(R)
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03711162 E.I. No: EIP93091083459
Title: Quadratic programming approach in estimating similarity relations
Author: Triantaphyllou, Evangelos
Corporate Source: Kansas State Univ, Manhattan, KS, USA
Source: IEEE Transactions on Fuzzy Systems v 1 n 2 May 1993. p 138-145
Publication Year: 1993
CODEN: IEFSEV ISSN: 1063-6706
Language: English
Document Type: JA; (Journal Article) Treatment: T; (Theoretical)
Journal Announcement: 9311W3
Abstract: This paper examines the problem of estimating how similar N objects are when they are compared with each other. The proposed approach uses as data comparative judgements of all possible pairs of the N objects. Pairwise comparisons have long been used with success in determining the **relative importance** of individual **members** in a **group** of **objects** . In the proposed approach the pairwise comparisons focus on the similarity relations instead of the relative importance of each object. A quadratic programming model is also proposed. This model processes the similarity-based pairwise comparisons and determines the **similarity** relations among the N **objects** . The proposed quadratic programming model has linear constraints; therefore it can be solved easily by transferring it into a system of linear equations. (Author abstract) 24 Refs.
Descriptors: *Data reduction; Linear programming; Mathematical models; Fuzzy sets
Identifiers: Quadratic programming; Similarity relations; Pairwise comparison
Classification Codes:
723.2 (Data Processing)
723 (Computer Software); 921 (Applied Mathematics)
72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING); 92 (ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS)

37/5/9 (Item 7 from file: 35)
DIALOG(R)File 35:Dissertation Abs Online
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01517812 ORDER NO: AAD96-39206
USING SIMILARITY RATINGS AND THE PATHFINDER ALGORITHM FOR EVALUATING STUDENTS' COGNITIVE STRUCTURES IN NEWTONIAN MECHANICS (LEARNING)
Author: CHEN, CHIN-CHANG
Degree: PH.D.
Year: 1996
Corporate Source/Institution: THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY (0168)
Adviser: ARTHUR L. WHITE
Source: VOLUME 57/07-A OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL. PAGE 2852. 180 PAGES
Descriptors: EDUCATION, EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY ; EDUCATION, SECONDARY ; EDUCATION, SCIENCES
Descriptor Codes: 0525; 0633; 0533; 0714

Learning involves either the incorporation of new facts into prior knowledge or the modification of the old knowledge structure. Therefore, the construction and organization of structure of a domain knowledge should help the understanding of the student's learning. If the student's cognitive structure in memory can be represented externally, then the instructor can better assess the student's learning difficulty, and remedial instruction can be more effective.

The purpose of this study was to investigate the **relationship** of high school **students** ' mechanics misconceptions, achievement, and their cognitive structures. Two instruments were used in this study, a Force Concept Inventory (FCI) was administered to test **students** ' misconceptions on mechanics, and a **similarity** rating task developed by the researcher was used to derive the students' proximity data on mechanics concepts. The sample included high school **students** (grade 11) in middle Taiwan.

Similarity ratings were transformed into a network (cognitive structure) by the Pathfinder algorithm. **Students** were divided into three **groups** according to their performance levels on classroom achievement tests. Three high school teachers were also asked to rate the similarity pairs, and the median of their ratings represents the content/teachers' structure. The data shows that there were more perceived connections among concepts in content/teachers' structure than students', and high achievers' cognitive structures were more similar to that of content/teachers than low achievers. In addition, some similarity pairs were found to have predictive power to students' correct and incorrect responses to FCI **items** . However, data analyses show no **significant** difference in cognitive structure between **students** with and without misconceptions.

37/5/39 (Item 1 from file: 202)
DIALOG(R)File 202:Info. Sci. & Tech. Abs.
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3001108
On the creation of hypertext links in full-text documents. Measurement of inter-linker consistency.
Author(s): Ellis, D; Willett, P
Corporate Source: Univ. of Sheffield, Sheffield, England
Journal of Documentation vol. 50, no. 2, pages 67-98
Publication Date: Jun 1994
ISSN: 0022-0418
Language: English
Document Type: Journal Article
Record Type: Abstract
Journal Announcement: 3000

An **important** stage in the process of retrieval of **objects** from a hypertext database is the creation of a set of inter-nodal links that are intended to represent the **relationships** existing between **objects** . This operation is often undertaken manually, just as index terms are often manually assigned to documents in a conventional retrieval system. It is of interest to investigate the consistency of assignment of links in separate hypertext versions of the same full-text document, since a measure of agreement may be related to the subsequent utility of the resulting hypertext databases. In this paper, the authors describe the application of arithmetic coefficients and topological indices to the measurement of the degree of similarity between the sets of inter-nodal links in hypertext databases. The paper presents the results of a study in which several different sets of links are inserted, by different people, between the paragraphs of each of a number of full-text **documents** . The results show little **similarity** between the **sets** of links identified by different **people** . This finding is comparable with those of studies of inter-indexer consistency, where it has been found that there is generally only a low level of agreement between the sets of index terms assigned to a document by different indexers.

Descriptors: Databases; Documents; Full text systems; Hypertext
Classification Codes and Description: 5.11 (Searching and Retrieval); 6.02 (Bibliographic Search Services, Databases)
Main Heading: Information Processing and Control; Information Systems and Applications

37/5/40 (Item 2 from file: 202)
DIALOG(R)File 202:Info. Sci. & Tech. Abs.
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0902009
Clustering as an output option.
Book Title: In Waldron, Helen J., Ed.; Long, F. Raymond, Ed. Proceedings Of The American Society For Information Science, Volume 10. 36th Annual Meeting, Los Angeles, California, October 21-25, 1973. 1973. Greenwood Press, Westport, Connecticut. P. 189-190. 7 Ref. Wo

Author(s): Preece, Scott E
Corporate Source: Illinois Institute Of Technology, Chicago.
Publication Date: 1973
Language: English
Document Type: Book Chapter
Record Type: Abstract
Journal Announcement: 0900

The use of clustering as a method of ordering results, and the relative merits of this use is reported. Cluster-forming systems are of three types: redistributing, graphy-theoretic, hierarchic, each with a "level" based on the **similarity** between the **entities** merged to form it. **Items clustered** may be terms or **documents** . **Clustering** can be used in addition to, instead of, or in conjunction with both boolean and ranking schemes. Post-retrieval **clustering** will remove many irrelevant **documents** which could otherwise have formed **clusters** to hide **relevant documents** , and permits the user to restrict the terms used in the clustering to those of the request. Economies may be observed in forming the dissimilaity and document-term coincidence matrices. Terms used in clustering may be weighted, allowing a user to specify each term's influence on the association measure. Clustering is useful for controlled-vocabulary data bases resulting in closer **association** between similar **documents** . Post-retrieval **clustering** aids in removing ambiguities among terms and in eliminating some kinds of false drops, and increases the convenience of the results for quick scanning.

Classification Codes and Description: 5.11 (Searching and Retrieval)
Main Heading: Information Processing and Control

37/5/42 (Item 1 from file: 94)
DIALOG(R)File 94:JICST-EPlus
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02656034 JICST ACCESSION NUMBER: 96A0387534 FILE SEGMENT: JICST-E
An experimental evaluation of some similarity indices between fuzzy sets: toward translation of colloquial modifiers.
YOSHIKAWA AYUMI (1); NISHIMURA TAKESHI (1)
(1) Kyoto Inst. of Technol.
Denshi Joho Tsushin Gakkai Gijutsu Kenkyu Hokoku(IEIC Technical Report (Institute of Electronics, Information and Communication Enginners), 1996, VOL.95,NO.554(HIP95 37-43), PAGE.9-14, FIG.3, TBL.1, REF.8
JOURNAL NUMBER: S0532BBG
UNIVERSAL DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION: 681.5.01 681.3:80
LANGUAGE: Japanese COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION: Japan
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
ARTICLE TYPE: Original paper
MEDIA TYPE: Printed Publication
ABSTRACT: Consistency of indices that quantify subjective **similarity** over different **objects** is **important** for translation of colloquial modifiers as same as selection of the indices. In this paper, consistency of relationship between subjective degree of **similarity** for vague **objects** and 16 mathematical **similarity** indices of the fuzzy **sets** of the **objects** is discussed when the vague **objects** are exchanged. First, the **relationship** between them is examined in an experiment abopted verbal expressions of " **weight** " as vague **objects** . In analysis of **correlation** and discrepancy between them, it is clear that two indices concerning distance between fuzzy sets correspond to the subjective degree of similarity closely. Then, comparing these results with the results obtained from the former experiment used verbal expression of "height" shows the consistency of the relationship between them. (author abst.)
DESCRIPTORS: fuzzy set; translation(language); ambiguity; distance; similarity; subjective evaluation; human factor
BROADER DESCRIPTORS: set; property; length; geometric quantity; evaluation
CLASSIFICATION CODE(S): IA02010H; JE06000L

37/5/45 (Item 2 from file: 144)
DIALOG(R)File 144:Pascal
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12200635 PASCAL No.: 95-0416871

Unique individual or interchangeable group member? The accentuation of intragroup differences versus similarities as an indicator of the individual self versus the collective self

SIMON B; PANTALEO G; MUMMENDEY A
Westfaelische Wilhelms-Univ., dep. psychology, Muenster 48149, Federal Republic of Germany

Journal: Journal of personality and social psychology, 1995, 69 (1) 106-119
ISSN: 0022-3514 CODEN: JPSPB2 Availability: INIST-13817; 354000051945360090
No. of Refs.: 1 p. 1/2
Document Type: P (Serial) ; A (Analytic)
Country of Publication: USA
Language: English

In 4 studies, the authors examined antecedents of self-definition as either a unique individual (the individual self) or an interchangeable group member (the collective self). Accentuation of perceived **similarities** versus differences among in- **group members** including the self served as the main indicator of **participants ' relative emphasis** on their individual or collective self. Following prior work in the social identity and self-categorization theory tradition, the authors predicted and found systematic variations in the relative emphasis on the individual or collective self. Relative emphasis varied with the valence of temporarily salient in-group features, with the more stable or chronic attractiveness of one's in-group, and with awareness of special treatment of the in-group by the outside world. Finally, issues are discussed concerning the cognitive construal of in-groups as well as the role of the individual self and the collective self for strategies of social mobility and social change.

19/5/2 (Item 2 from file: 8)
DIALOG(R)File 8:Ei Compendex(R)
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04882570 E.I. No: EIP97123944551
Title: Heuristic similarity measure **characterization for content-based image retrieval**
Author: Peng, Wilbur S.; DeClaris, Nicholas
Corporate Source: Univ of Maryland at College Park, College Park, MD, USA
Conference Title: Proceedings of the 1997 IEEE International Conference on Systems, Man, and Cybernetics. Part 1 (of 5)
Conference Location: Orlando, FL, USA Conference Date: 19971012-19971015
Sponsor: IEEE
E.I. Conference No.: 47342
Source: Proceedings of the IEEE International Conference on Systems, Man and Cybernetics v 1 1997. IEEE, Piscataway, NJ, USA,97CB36088. p 7-12
Publication Year: 1997
CODEN: PICYE3 ISSN: 0884-3627
Language: English
Document Type: CA; (Conference Article) Treatment: G; (General Review); T; (Theoretical)
Journal Announcement: 9801W4
Abstract: **Similarity measures** are functions which describe the degree of **likeness** between two **objects** . We propose a method of using domain-specific expert knowledge to infer a functional **similarity measure** between **objects** in that domain. Using a user interface and a **collection** of exemplar **objects** , an expert interactively constructs the **similarity** structure of the domain under consideration. From the expert rankings and dissimilarity assignments, a vector representation of the exemplar objects is found. A neural network is then trained to find a **similarity measure** , which then can be used for indexing and content based retrieval. Using this approach, a system for retrieval of simple three-dimensional polyhedra is implemented. (Author abstract) 12 Refs.
Descriptors: *Information retrieval; Neural networks; User interfaces; Knowledge representation; Heuristic methods; Indexing (of information); Image processing; Expert systems; Interactive computer systems
Identifiers: Content based image retrieval
Classification Codes:
723.4.1 (Expert Systems)
903.3 (Information Retrieval & Use); 723.4 (Artificial Intelligence); 722.2 (Computer Peripheral Equipment); 903.1 (Information Sources & Analysis)
903 (Information Science); 723 (Computer Software); 722 (Computer Hardware); 921 (Applied Mathematics)
90 (GENERAL ENGINEERING); 72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING); 92 (ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS)

19/5/4 (Item 1 from file: 35)
DIALOG(R)File 35:Dissertation Abs Online
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01610239 ORDER NO: AAD98-09318
ACQUISITION OF 3D MODELS FROM A SET **OF 2D** IMAGES **(COMPUTER VISION, IMAGE MATCHING, THREE-DIMENSIONAL, TWO-DIMENSIONAL)**
Author: CHENG, YONG-QING
Degree: PH.D.
Year: 1997
Corporate Source/Institution: UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS (0118)
Director: EDWARD M. RISEMAN
Source: VOLUME 58/09-B OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL. PAGE 4920. 168 PAGES
Descriptors: COMPUTER SCIENCE ; ENGINEERING, ELECTRONICS AND ELECTRICAL
Descriptor Codes: 0984; 0544

The acquisition of accurate 3D models from a **set** of **images** is an **important** and difficult problem in computer vision. The general problems

considered in this thesis are how to compute the camera parameters and build 3D models given a **set** of 2D **images** .

The first **set** of algorithms presented in this thesis deal with the problem of camera calibration in which some or all of the camera parameters must be determined. A new analytical technique is derived to find relative camera poses for three images, given only calibrated 2D image line correspondences across three images. Then, a general non-linear algorithm is developed to estimate relative camera poses over a **set** of **images** . Finally, the presented algorithms are extended to simultaneously compute the intrinsic camera parameters and relative camera poses from 2D image line correspondences over multiple uncalibrated images.

To reconstruct and refine 3D lines of the models, a multi-image and multi-line triangulation method using known correspondences is presented. A novel non- **iterative** line reconstruction algorithm is proposed. Then, a robust algorithm is presented to simultaneously estimate a model consisting of a set of 3D lines while satisfying object-level constraints such as angular, coplanar, and other geometric 3D constraints.

Finally, to make the proposed approach widely applicable, an integrated approach to matching and triangulation from noisy 2D image points across two images is first presented by introducing an affinity measure between image point features, based on their distance from a hypothetical projected 3D pseudo-intersection point. A similar approach to matching and triangulation from noisy 2D image line segments across three **images** is proposed by introducing an **affinity** measure among 2D image line segments via a 3D pseudo-intersection line.

19/5/12 (Item 1 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC
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5330694 INSPEC Abstract Number: B9609-6140C-199, C9609-1250-083

Title: Maximum-weight bipartite matching technique and its application in image feature matching

Author(s): Cheng, Y.-Q.; Wu, V.; Collins, R.T.; Hanson, A.R.; Riseman, E.M.

Author Affiliation: Dept. of Comput. Sci., Massachusetts Univ., Amherst, MA, USA

Journal: Proceedings of the SPIE - The International Society for Optical Engineering Conference Title: Proc. SPIE - Int. Soc. Opt. Eng. (USA) vol.2727, pt.1 p.453-62

Publisher: SPIE-Int. Soc. Opt. Eng,

Publication Date: 1996 Country of Publication: USA

CODEN: PSISDG ISSN: 0277-786X

SICI: 0277-786X(1996)2727:1L.453:MWBM;1-L

Material Identity Number: C574-96090

U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0 8194 2103 0/96/$6.00

Conference Title: Visual Communications and Image Processing '96

Conference Sponsor: SPIE; IEEE

Conference Date: 17-20 March 1996 Conference Location: Orlando, FL, USA

Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA); Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Theoretical (T)

Abstract: An important and difficult problem in computer vision is to determine 2D image feature correspondences over a **set** of **images** . In this paper, two new **affinity** measures for image points and lines from different **images** are presented, and are used to construct unweighted and **weighted** bipartite graphs. It is shown that the image feature matching problem can be reduced to an unweighted matching problem in the bipartite graphs. It is further shown that the problem can be formulated as the general maximum-weight bipartite matching problem, thus generalising the above unweighted bipartite matching technique. (14 Refs)

Subfile: B C

Descriptors: computer vision; graph theory; image matching; image sequences

Identifiers: maximum-weight bipartite matching technique; image feature matching; computer vision; 2D image feature correspondence; affinity

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             LAT??? OR RELATIONSHIP? ?)
S9       6625   S1:S5(5N)SIMILARIT???
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S12   2143408   S1:S5(10N)(WEIGHT? OR IMPORTAN? OR INFLUENC? OR EMPHASI? OR
              VALUE? ? OR VALUING OR VALUABLE OR PROMINEN? OR BEARING OR R-
             ELEVAN? OR PERTINEN?)
S13      2874   S6(S)S7
S14       237   S6(S)S7(S)S9:S12
S15       124   RD (unique items)
S16        42   S15 NOT PY=1998:2003
S17         7   S6(S)AFFINIT???(S)SIMILARIT???
S18         5   RD (unique items)
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S20         6   S6(S)AFFINIT???(S)S19
S21         4   RD (unique items)
S22      4365   S6(S)AFFINIT???
S23       186   S19(S)AFFINIT???
S24        98   RD (unique items)
S25        24   S24 NOT PY=1998:2003
S26        28   S6(S)S8(S)S9:S10(S)S11:S12
S27        23   RD (unique items)
S28         8   S27 NOT PY=1998:2003
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16/3,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 275)
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01992226 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 18719581 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Mining database treasures.(Data Warehousing) (Technology Information)
Rosen, Cal
Computing Canada, v22, n20, p42(1)
Sep 26, 1996
ISSN: 0319-0161 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 672 LINE COUNT: 00060

... they can make a customer a lot of money."
Some common yet powerful data mining applications spanning multiple industries include:
* market basket analysis or product **affinity** analysis (What **products** or services are most frequently purchased as a **group** ? What are the 'on ad' **products** which drive the highest **value affinity** sales?).
* customer retention/vulnerability (What are the factors or characteristics which predict that a customer is on the verge of cancellation?).
* customer acquisition life cycle...

16/3,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 275)
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01855445 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 17466810 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Online Execs - "Churn" Still A Problem.
Newsbytes, pNEW10250033
Oct 25, 1995
LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
WORD COUNT: 716 LINE COUNT: 00058

... doors from the Internet community to those portions of the service.
In Gangi's view, the place where accesses come from will not be as **important** in the future as it is today.
"The number of **subscribers** is largely irrelevant. What is apparent from the extraordinary growth curves is that most Americans will have Internet access by the end of the decade. This is not and shouldn't be looked at as traditional mass media. We are talking about how to take this interactive **media** and create **affinity groups** for them," he said.
In the short-to medium-term, however, all the online services are worried about "churn." The word refers to the phenomenon...

16/3,K/3 (Item 3 from file: 275)
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01488667 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 12748616
Paradigm Shift. (new era of information technology) (DMR Group Inc. executives Don Tapscott and Art Caston write new book, Paradigm Shift) (includes excerpts from publication) (Interview)
Colanna, Jerry
Information Week, n394, p34(5)
Oct 5, 1992
DOCUMENT TYPE: Interview ISSN: 8750-6874 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
RECORD TYPE: ABSTRACT

...ABSTRACT: enterprise. The authors argue that there is a connection between economic, organizational, political and technological change. In addition, the book suggests the importance of a **value** network via the creation of the extended enterprise that involves **customers** , suppliers, as well as **affinity groups** .

16/3,K/4 (Item 1 from file: 636)
DIALOG(R)File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM)
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03767196 Supplier Number: 48154426 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
Survey Says Cobranding Will Have To Change
Credit Card News, pN/A
Dec 1, 1997
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Newsletter; Trade
Word Count: 434

... spending patterns and offer products appealing to those behaviors.
Most of those surveyed agree. "What you'll see coming up in the future is pseudo **affinity** card **products** , creating **products** around **groups** or communities of interest," says another. For instance, rather than partnering directly with a supermarket, issuers may instead opt to offer **value** cards, providing manufacturer discounts to loyal **customers** . "Every time participating merchants swipe the card, the issuer will capture some information, sell back to merchants, and on the third visit the consumer gets...

16/3,K/5 (Item 2 from file: 636)
DIALOG(R)File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM)
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03756259 Supplier Number: 48126148 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
Frost & Berman M&A Recap - November 6-12, 1997
Multimedia Wire, v4, n224, pN/A
Nov 17, 1997
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Newsletter; Trade
Word Count: 917

... s strength is its interface. Once consumers are in the door, Amazon has what appears to be a defensible position in functionality. Online reviews by **readers** , **affinity groups** , and preference-matching technologies can be duplicated, but require a large installed base, current and historical, to be **valuable** . Amazon has already serviced one million unique **customers** , and has developed considerable expertise and experience in the field. Most importantly, the company's superb customer service and sense of community bring users back...

16/3,K/6 (Item 3 from file: 636)
DIALOG(R)File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM)
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03738194 Supplier Number: 48083749 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
PLANETALL: PlanetAll and Harris Publishing announce agreement to enrich online communities for alumni
M2 Presswire, pN/A
Oct 29, 1997
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Newswire; Trade
Word Count: 821

... designed to support and extend community for its users. PlanetAll's Virtual Address Book automatically updates members' address books when friends/contacts change personal information. **Users** can also join multiple **affinity groups** that are categorized according to interest. PlanetAll's Crossing Paths feature keeps travel plans and itineraries online and automatically notifies members if friends/contacts will be visiting a designated geographic region. The Friends of Friends service allows members to make contacts through established friends and acquaintances. Email reminders assure that **members** do not lose track of **important** dates and events and PlanetAll also provides a daily email

update that delivers news, sports, business, horoscopes and friends and contact information.
"We are committed...

16/3,K/7 (Item 4 from file: 636)
DIALOG(R)File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM)
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03712318 Supplier Number: 48020320 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
PLANETALL: PlanetAll Internet community personalizes the web with hot new features and a fresh look
M2 Presswire, pN/A
Oct 1, 1997
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Newswire; Trade
Word Count: 1413

... in the PlanetAll site. Outtahere, available immediately to PlanetAll members, provides travel planning and reservation capabilities, making travel planning as easy as clicking a button.
Groups , Group **Messages** , **Group** Levels and Details. PlanetAll **members** can create or join **affinity groups important** to them, from high school and college alma maters to company affiliations and other special interests. The new interface now lets members view the entire history of **messages** posted within the **group** . **Members** will be able to create and join subsections of larger **groups** --letting **members** direct **messages** to a smaller constituency when appropriate.
Planning, Scheduling and Reminders. Via PlanetAll's Crossing Paths feature, members can keep their travel schedules online and can...

16/3,K/8 (Item 5 from file: 636)
DIALOG(R)File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM)
(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

03625613 Supplier Number: 47808570 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
From The New Report: Kids' Entertainment Media Use Can Be Segmented By Age
Youth Markets Alert, v9, n7, pN/A
July 1, 1997
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Newsletter; Trade
Word Count: 1148

... they begin to be sophisticated consumers of merchandise across all product categories; any entertainment property that aims to be a blockbuster must incorporate this age **group** among its target **customers** .
Television and home video are still **important** entertainment vehicles, although the emphasis changes from edutainment toward pure entertainment. Books increase in difficulty from picture books to storybooks and easy readers. New product...

16/3,K/9 (Item 6 from file: 636)
DIALOG(R)File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM)
(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

03215374 Supplier Number: 46593657 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
What's in the Local Basket?
Telemedia News & Views, v4, n8, pN/A
August 1, 1996
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Newsletter; Trade
Word Count: 1990

... four-pronged attack" that includes wireless, long-distance, local wireline, and business-to-business high-speed access. In residential markets, however, TNV expects to see **value** propositions based on

discounted telephone service for **subscribers** to TCI's cable or satellite-based entertainment services. That brings 13 million **subscribers** into the targeted **affinity** marketing **group** .

Where's the **Value** ? It is not accurate to characterize voice messaging as the core value proposition for these bundled services. The power gravitates toward the company that provides...

16/3,K/10 (Item 7 from file: 636)
DIALOG(R)File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM)
(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

02895604 Supplier Number: 45884970 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
Online Execs - "Churn" Still A Problem 10/25/95
Newsbytes, pN/A
Oct 25, 1995
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Newswire; General Trade
Word Count: 695

... doors from the Internet community to those portions of the service.

In Gangi's view, the place where accesses come from will not be as **important** in the future as it is today.

"The number of **subscribers** is largely irrelevant. What is apparent from the extraordinary growth curves is that most Americans will have Internet access by the end of the decade. This is not and shouldn't be looked at as traditional mass media. We are talking about how to take this interactive **media** and create **affinity groups** for them," he said.

In the short-to medium-term, however, all the online services are worried about "churn." The word refers to the phenomenon...

16/3,K/11 (Item 1 from file: 16)
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)
(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

04893215 Supplier Number: 47196713 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
Wit Capital puts together more pieces of its strategy
Horowitz, Jed
Investment Dealers' Digest, p19
March 10, 1997
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Magazine/Journal; Trade
Word Count: 771

... s first year of operation.

'The first few will be Internet-related technology companies for the obvious reason that they have a natural base of **affinity groups** - Web **users** who we think will be **significant** buyers of their equity through our company,' says Klein.

Klein hopes that the promise of such investors also will convince conventional investment banks to give...

16/3,K/12 (Item 2 from file: 16)
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)
(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

04585315 Supplier Number: 46741275 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
Mining database treasures
Computing Canada, p042
Sept 26, 1996
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Magazine/Journal; Trade
Word Count: 632

... they can make a customer a lot of money."

Some common yet powerful data mining applications spanning multiple

industries include:
* market basket analysis or product **affinity** analysis (What **products** or services are most frequently purchased as a **group** ? What are the `on ad' **products** which drive the highest **value** **affinity** sales?).
* customer retention/vulnerability (What are the factors or characteristics which predict that a customer is on the verge of cancellation?).
* customer acquisition life cycle...

16/3,K/13 (Item 3 from file: 16)
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)
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04324732 Supplier Number: 46339399 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
Motorcoach Network Touts Traveler Demographics
Tour & Travel News, p15
April 29, 1996
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Magazine/Journal; Trade
Word Count: 549

... fiction, classic movies and sports, can't match NMN's demographics.
Coach travelers fall into 'three homogeneous markets: under 24, adults and seniors,' Kirchner said. **Importantly** , those markets are rarely mixed on the coaches, since many **people** travel in **affinity** **groups** .
NMN can also help marketers through the NMN Television Network. Lisa Wilkinson, formerly head of marketing for Host Marriott, which operates restaurants at many of...

16/3,K/14 (Item 4 from file: 16)
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)
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02586025 Supplier Number: 43434535
Primerica Plans to Expand Card Business
American Banker, p14
Nov 6, 1992
Language: English Record Type: Abstract
Document Type: Magazine/Journal; Trade

ABSTRACT:
...addition to the credit cards already issued to 370,000 customers. Primerica had, until now, solicited customers by issuing gold cards through Primerica Bank to **affinity** **group** **members** . The card will now be marketed to policyholders of Primerica Life. MasterCard is positioned as the card for **value** -conscious **consumers** . The Primerica Financial Services MasterCard offers a 1% rebate on charged purchases, with a 14.95%/yr rate for the most creditworthy policyholders. The firm...

16/3,K/15 (Item 5 from file: 16)
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)
(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

02339657 Supplier Number: 43067999
Aon Corporation - Company Report
Investext, p1-22
June 10, 1992
Language: English Record Type: Abstract
Document Type: Magazine/Journal; Trade

ABSTRACT:
...international product, accident and health coverages, have grown at double-digit rates for the past six years. Aon's niche strategy is focused on offering **value** -added **products** and services that have low underwriting risk or that generate fee income. Aon is an insurance and

financial services company with four major operating segments: 1) accident & health insurance; 2) insurance brokerage; 3) life insurance; and 4) specialty property/casualty. The company markets supplemental indemnity accident and health **products** to **individuals** , businesses, **affinity groups** and associations in North America, Europe and the Pacific. Tables in report: Stock Price & Earnings Data 1991-93; Quarterly Earnings Per Share 1989-93; Annual...

16/3,K/16 (Item 1 from file: 160)
DIALOG(R)File 160:Gale Group PROMT(R)
(c) 1999 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

02568993
Electronic Mail Services Marketplace: Forecasts For The Total E-Mail Services Message Services Market Segment: Revenues
Research Studies-MIRC October 19, 1989 p. IV-26+

...except that a large number of people can browse through the messages left there. Bulletin boards are often dedicated to one purpose, such as an **affinity group** . **Messages** of interest and **importance** to **group members** can be posted here. The bulletin board can be maintained by one designated person, who is to make the bulletin board interactive. That is, people...

16/3,K/17 (Item 1 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

10156104 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 19952087 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
The ASIDIC 1997 fall meeting; speakers focused on search-and-retrieval technologies and techniques.(Association of Information and Dissemination Centers)
Brenner, Ev
Information Today, v14, n10, p15(2)
Nov, 1997
ISSN: 8755-6286 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
WORD COUNT: 2080 LINE COUNT: 00167

... of these techniques. Short showed a picture of a waterlily, which he used as a reference image, and asked his system to retrieve eight similar **objects** . The eighth **likeness** was a **bunch** of bananas, and one could actually detect the seemingly absurd relationship. However, one could limit the search to flowers and come up with a more **relevant set** .
Concept-based retrieval of **images** would be the next revolution of image retrieval and Short predicted it was 3-5 years off. (Brenner's law says to double every prediction...

16/3,K/18 (Item 2 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

09815470 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 19925513 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
PlanetAll and Harris Publishing Announce Agreement to Enrich Online Communities for Alumni
PR Newswire, p1028NETU022
Oct 28, 1997
LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
WORD COUNT: 864 LINE COUNT: 00081

... designed to support and extend community for its users. PlanetAll's Virtual Address Book automatically updates members' address books when friends/contacts change personal information. **Users** can also join multiple **affinity groups** that are categorized according to interest. PlanetAll's Crossing Paths feature keeps travel plans and itineraries online and automatically notifies members if friends/contacts will be

visiting a designated geographic region. The Friends of Friends service allows members to make contacts through established friends and acquaintances. Email reminders assure that **members** do not lose track of **important** dates and events and PlanetAll also provides a daily email update that delivers news, sports, business, horoscopes and friends and contact information.

"We are committed...

16/3,K/19 (Item 3 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

09757394 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 19800921 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
PlanetAll Internet Community Personalizes The Web With Hot New Features And A Fresh Look
PR Newswire, p930NYTU019
Sep 30, 1997
LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
WORD COUNT: 1500 LINE COUNT: 00139

... in the PlanetAll site. Outtahere, available immediately to PlanetAll members, provides travel planning and reservation capabilities, making travel planning as easy as clicking a button.

-- **Groups** , Group **Messages** , **Group** Levels and Details. PlanetAll **members** can create or join **affinity groups important** to them, from high school and college alma maters to company affiliations and other special interests. The new interface now lets members view the entire...

16/3,K/20 (Item 4 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

09211695 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 18959937 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Finding the right mix makes the difference: successful direct-response marketing takes the right combination of marketing factors. (personal lines insurance)
Cacchione, Frank
Best's Review - Property-Casualty Insurance Edition, v97, n8, p88(2)
Dec, 1996
ISSN: 0161-7745 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 1572 LINE COUNT: 00137

... is an obvious advantage. Any list that is used by multiple vendors for the same product or is heavily saturated with frequent mailings can lose **value** quickly. An **affinity group** that endorses similar **products** from competing insurers greatly diminishes the **value** of their endorsement.

Product Characteristics

Because auto and homeowners insurance are commodity products, price is the dominant characteristic in any decision to switch insurers. This...

16/3,K/21 (Item 5 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

08602324 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 18199664 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
MBNA shows how targeting right customers pays off.
Bird, Anat
American Banker, v161, n73, p7(1)
April 17, 1996
ISSN: 0002-7561 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 657 LINE COUNT: 00055

TEXT:
MBNA Corp. understands the **importance** of segmenting by profession and **affinity group** to get loyal **customers** .

16/3,K/22 (Item 6 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

08269536 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 17605614 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Task forces drive successful diversity efforts. (includes related article)
Baytos, Lawrence M.
HRMagazine, v40, n10, p95(4)
Oct, 1995
ISSN: 1047-3149 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 2247 LINE COUNT: 00196

... management might subtly or openly encourage the formation of such groups. White males usually do not have a group of their own.
Mission of advocacy/ **affinity groups** . The **group members** are likely to focus on the issues most **relevant** to their own membership, for example, glass ceiling issues for females, perceived disparities in application of programs to members of the **individuals** ' racial or ethnic **group** . The tone is "we must band together to provide mutual support, draw attention to our issues and get fair treatment."
Example of an advocacy group...

16/3,K/23 (Item 7 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

08262849 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 15942948 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Co-branding fad becomes a trend.
Egol, Len
Direct, v6, n12, p18(2)
Dec, 1994
ISSN: 1046-4174 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
WORD COUNT: 924 LINE COUNT: 00076

... has no immediate plans for co-branding parent company Dean Witter Discover and Co., New York, is co-branding a MasterCard called Prime Option.
Unlike **affinity** cards, which solicit **individuals** with common **group** interests, co-branded cards use a recognizable brand name or logo to cultivate **customers** . "The key is to bundle **value** -added services based on customer attributes," Valenza says.
Credit-card marketers agree. Stephen Bartell, MasterCard's vice-president of co-branded marketing, terms the concept...

16/3,K/24 (Item 8 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

07870144 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 16894703 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Hard-headed showman. (Daily Mail Managing Director Guy Zitter)
Oliver, Brian
Marketing, p24(2)
April 20, 1995
ISSN: 0025-3650 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT
WORD COUNT: 1023 LINE COUNT: 00088

... the Daily Mail's strategy. This is achieved by mounting circulation and building promotional activities which run before, during and after each event.
"We target **affinity groups** and prospective new **readers** through

high-profile shows and exhibitions - and use a **relevant** promotional device that will tie them to the newspaper after they have left the show," explains Mike Halstead, joint managing director of HH&S, Associated...

16/3,K/25 (Item 9 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

07275728 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 15499795 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Affinity groups: the missing link in employee involvement.
Van Aken, Eileen M.; Monetta, Dominic J.; Sink, D. Scott
Organizational Dynamics, v22, n4, p38(17)
Spring, 1994
ISSN: 0090-2616 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT
WORD COUNT: 8083 LINE COUNT: 00677

... common problem of optimizing sub-systems, which can cause sub-optimization of the larger organization.

3. TO IDENTIFY AND ADDRESS EDUCATION AND TRAINING NEEDS. When **affinity group members** find they need additional knowledge (such as training in quality management) or skills (such as how to perform a particular process), they are empowered to acquire the necessary resources. Education and training is particularly **important** for **groups** composed of **members** who have had no previous experience in continuous improvement (which is often the case with **groups** of administrative **employees**).

4. TO BUILD TRUST AND COHESIVENESS. By spending time together, members get to know one another, learn how to work together as a team, and... members, this kind of exposure was not typical. Affinity groups force time onto people's schedules and create new kinds of opportunities for contact.

Another **significant** benefit of **affinity groups** is that they help **members** gain an increased appreciation and understanding of the overall organization. Rather than narrowly focusing on their own divisions or departments, **group members** said they came to understand problems and issues their peers, bosses, and subordinates were facing. They also better understood how their position fit within the...

...by definition, create new problems as they solve others, but a priority for group members was to learn to become better problem solvers. While some **group members** questioned the **value** of **affinity groups** at first, each group made progress. This progress demonstrated the value of affinity groups to everyone at NP; we believe the same will occur at...

16/3,K/26 (Item 10 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

07262028 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 15431223 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Key Federal offers Black Expo affinity card. (Key Federal Savings Bank, Black Expo U.S.A.)
Fickenscher, Lisa
American Banker, v159, n91, p17(1)
May 12, 1994
ISSN: 0002-7561 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT
WORD COUNT: 538 LINE COUNT: 00042

... Another affinity product targeting the black community was announced in April. Black Americans of Achievement Inc. of San Diego, Calif., a firm that develops marketing **products** for various ethnic **groups** , plans to launch a credit card **bearing** its name. Some of the profit would go into scholarship funds for black students.

Black Americans of Achievement signed an agreement with Affinity Partners of...

16/3,K/27 (Item 11 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB

(c)2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

06816455 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 14676138 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
What can the Internet do for business? (Chris Locke) (Interview)
Information Advisor, v5, n12, p6(2)
Dec, 1993
DOCUMENT TYPE: Interview ISSN: 1050-1576 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT
WORD COUNT: 1031 LINE COUNT: 00078

... just the right type of target market. The Internet is filled with these types of "lists"; communities of people that have segmented themselves into certain **affinity groups** . But when marketing to **people** on the Internet, businesses need to have a whole new consciousness. Unlike the traditional, and old- fashioned approach of just cranking out obnoxious and often unwanted ads, today's business needs to market itself by participating with its **users** in sharing ideas, solving problems and adding **value** . The key question is, do you have anything interesting to say? Your presence, then, with a **relevant** Internet gathering of your **customers** , will be a **valuable** one.

Also, when you participate with your **customers** on the Internet, you also are able to learn what some of your customers problems are, and can be more responsive. The point is, whether...

16/3,K/28 (Item 12 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

06429051 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 13141261 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
/FIRST ADD -- A.M. BEST RELEASES 1993 RATINGS FOR 150 INSURERS/
PR Newswire, p0419NY072XX
April 19, 1993
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT
WORD COUNT: 2095 LINE COUNT: 00183

... continued outstanding underwriting performance, conservative operating strategy and strong capital position. These positive rating factors are derived from management's successful underwriting approach of targeting **affinity groups** , largely government **employees** and military personnel, as well as its **significant** competitive expense advantage through its direct response distribution system. Partially offsetting these positive rating factors is the group's modest exposure to catastrophes, as evidenced...

16/3,K/29 (Item 13 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

03924220 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 07673181 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Is your affinity real or imagined? (bank cards)
Mann, David C.
ABA Banking Journal, v81, n6, p56(3)
June, 1989
ISSN: 0194-5947 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT
WORD COUNT: 1464 LINE COUNT: 00112

... skip payments for teachers during the summer and for union workers during strikes, are examples of other vital benefits.

One more point bears mentioning: the **value** of "denial education" cannot be overstated. Because not all **members** of an **affinity group** will qualify for the group's credit card, it is important to explain the approval process in a newsletter. This helps reduce the incidence of...

16/3,K/30 (Item 14 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB

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02860875 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 04270122 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Nationwide Legal Services Inc. acquires American Legal Access Systems Inc.
PR Newswire, NYPR7
June 5, 1986
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT
WORD COUNT: 308 LINE COUNT: 00026

... by Nationwide and Beneficial.
Kirschner stated that ALAS will concentrate its sales efforts in the individual consumer and small business marketplace, while Nationwide continues its **emphasis** on sales to **members** of **affinity groups** and employee organizations.
Nationwide is a marketing, sales and administrative organization for group and prepaid legal service plans on a national scale. Its common stock ...

16/3,K/31 (Item 15 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

02170281 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 03504374 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Future store: repositioning in black and white at the new A&P.
Harris, Doug
Supermarket Business, v39, p32(3)
Nov, 1984
ISSN: 0196-5700 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT
WORD COUNT: 1308 LINE COUNT: 00104

... t like shopping in supermarkets; they do it reluctantly, grudgingly."
A way of making shopping easier to handle at the A&P Futurestore is the **clustering** of **products** that have "natural **affinities** ," such as produce and floral, and some service and non-service departments. It's **important** "to make these relationships clear," Gersin says, "so that the **customers** can see them quickly and, in essence, either pre-plan their trip, or take advantage of spontaneity by having virtually all of the store identified...

16/3,K/32 (Item 1 from file: 624)
DIALOG(R)File 624:McGraw-Hill Publications
(c) 2003 McGraw-Hill Co. Inc. All rts. reserv.

00795738
WHY FIREFLY HAS MAD AVE. BUZZING: The Internet startup takes word of mouth to a new level
Business Week October 7, 1996; Pg 100; Number 3496
Journal Code: BW ISSN: 0007-7135
Section Heading: Marketing: THE INTERNET
Word Count: 1,380 *Full text available in Formats 5, 7 and 9*

BYLINE:
By Paul C. Judge in Boston

TEXT:
... ZDNet's vast library of shareware. ``Our technology enables a brand to do two things: get the information you want to get to the right **people** , and build **affinity groups** around your brand,'' says Saul Klein, Firefly's vice-president of marketing.
Analysts and other marketers say Firefly is perhaps a year ahead of others...

16/3,K/33 (Item 1 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)

(c) 2003 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

01512631 01-63619
Harmony and patriarchy: The cultural basis for 'paternalistic headship' among the overseas Chinese
Westwood, Robert
Organization Studies v18n3 PP: 445-480 1997
ISSN: 0170-8406 JRNL CODE: ORS
WORD COUNT: 15216

...TEXT: seek to structure their organizations around personalistic relationships based on trust and mutuality. Naturally, family relationships inherently possess these qualities and heads prefer to locate **family members** in key organizational positions. Where this is not possible, they favour people with whom there is some type of in-built and reliable basis for a relationship; for example, people from the same clan, kinship, language/dialect or heritage **group** . Sometimes, **people** not connected in this way may attain the status of quasi- **family members** , with similar bonds of mutuality, by sustained support and loyalty. Beyond this level, **affinity** between the head and **employees** is more restricted, but still the quality of the relationship is **important** . **Employees** who have demonstrated their loyalty and respect can attain a trusted status and expect some consideration from the head. Full-time, permanent employees in key...

16/3,K/34 (Item 2 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
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01437573 00-88560
An examination of influences leading to Americans' endorsement of the policy of free trade
Granzin, Kent L; Brazell, Jeffrey D; Painter, John J
Journal of Public Policy & Marketing v16n1 PP: 93-109 Spring 1997
ISSN: 0743-9156 JRNL CODE: JMP
WORD COUNT: 13825

...TEXT: more abstract, multiple values to more concrete beliefs toward policy issues as a "funnel."

Social Categorization

Social categorization refers to persons' tendency to place other **persons** into conceptual **groupings** and to differentiate their own **grouping** from other **groupings** of **persons** (Hogg and Turner 1987; Tajfel 1981a). That **grouping** into which **persons** categorize themselves is often termed the in- **group** (Brewer 1979; Turner 1991); **persons** tend to endorse their ingroup and more **important** , to deprecate out-groups (Campbell and McCandless 1951; Ray and Lovejoy 1986). Such deepseated feelings of acceptance of in- **groups** and their members and rejection of out- **groups** and their **members** become internalized as values. The in-group of particular interest to this study is **persons** ' national **grouping** -here, Americans-an in- **group** to which many **persons** have a particular **affinity** (Turner 1982, 1987; Waheeduzzaman and Marks 1989).

An important outcome of social categorization is the formation of stereotypical images of other groups and, by extension...

16/3,K/35 (Item 3 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
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01146227 97-95621
Using commercial relationships to build a large personal lines book
Pillsbury, Dennis H
Rough Notes v138n12 PP: 57 Dec 1995

ISSN: 0035-8525 JRNL CODE: RNO
WORD COUNT: 525

ABSTRACT: The CNA Insurance Cos.' new payroll deduct personal lines program offers any of the coverage segments in CNA's universal security policy (USP) portfolio to **employees** of corporations or **members** of **affinity groups** . CNA is already a **significant** marketer of life-health **products** via payroll deduction. The company sees payroll deduction as an efficient way to deliver its popular USP package policy as well. USP originally was designed...
...TEXT: Insurance Companies' new payroll deduct personal lines program. The program offers any of the coverage segments in CNA's universal security policy (USP) portfolio to **employees** of corporations or **members** of **affinity groups** .

CNA is already a **significant** marketer of life health **products** via payroll deduction. The company sees payroll deduction as an efficient way to deliver its popular USP package policy as well.

USP originally was designed...

16/3,K/36 (Item 4 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
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01080604 97-29998
A comparative analysis of the affinity card market in the USA and the UK
Schlegelmilch, Bodo B; Woodruffe, Helen
International Journal of Bank Marketing v13n5 PP: 12-23 1995
ISSN: 0265-2323 JRNL CODE: IJB
WORD COUNT: 7770

...TEXT: to gauge affinity card-related awareness, knowledge and attitude. To achieve the integrative approach suggested necessary in examining affinity card partnerships, an additional four focus **group** discussions were held with **members** of the general public in the USA and the UK. The objective was to explore the general awareness of affinity cards, their perceived benefit, relevant financial incentives, structures and the **importance** of various design layouts. The **participants** were encouraged to focus on all **participants** in the **affinity** card programme, including banks, charities and cardholders.

Findings

The primary research revealed the key motivations behind entering into and satisfaction with affinity card programmes. In...

16/3,K/37 (Item 5 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
(c) 2003 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

00913902 95-63294
Feds terminate rules that limited software purchases
Messmer, Ellen
Network World v11n37 PP: 6 Sep 12, 1994
ISSN: 0887-7661 JRNL CODE: NWW
WORD COUNT: 640

...TEXT: behind the report had been determine how the government might bring about convergence between the two primary competing open standards suites--OSI and TCP/IP.

AFFINITY GROUPS

But **members** of the **group** , which was headed by Department of Defense Telecommunications Director Diane Fountaine, went further afield.

Frustrated by interoperability gaps in OSI **products** and lured by the growing **influence** of TCP/IP, the federal network managers concluded that the government should ditch mandatory standards.

Instead, the report suggests federal agencies could work toward interoperability...

16/3,K/38 (Item 6 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
(c) 2003 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

00793235 94-42627
Characteristics and customs: Empirical evidence on the union-joining decision
Ingham, Mike
Employee Relations v15n4 PP: 27-41 1993
ISSN: 0142-5455 JRNL CODE: EMP
WORD COUNT: 6421

...TEXT: is in accord with the traditional expectation. As for the presence of dependent children, the evidence once more rejects the full hypothesis that unionization and **family** responsibilities are independent with **employees** having dependent children being significantly more likely to be union **members** .

Tastes for unionization are normally held to be **influenced** by educational attainment and occupational status. The usual line of argument is that the more highly educated are likely to feel themselves better able to...

16/3,K/39 (Item 7 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
(c) 2003 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

00740322 93-89543
Affinity marketing: What is it and how does it work?
Macchiette, Bart; Roy, Abhijit
Journal of Product & Brand Management v2n1 PP: 55-66 1993
ISSN: 1061-0421 JRNL CODE: JPB
WORD COUNT: 4244

...TEXT: a specially tailored series of inducements appealing to the specific needs of the group member. An. understanding of the lifestyle, consumption patterns, and interests of **group members** is essential to this task. For example, the AAA offers members discounts on car rental, lodging, auto repair, and insurance. The enhancement package is most **significant** for the nominal affinity **group** because **members** of such **groups** have minimal social bonding and commitment to a group mission; their predominant motivation for membership is "What's in it for me?".

AFFINITY MARKETING VERSUS...

16/3,K/40 (Item 8 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
(c) 2003 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

00195776 83-07337
Third Party Endorsements: Are They Worth the Effort?
Lowen, Irwin
Direct Marketing v45n10 PP: 22-29 Feb 1983
ISSN: 0012-3188 JRNL CODE: DIM

ABSTRACT: Endorsements, or testimonials, are **significant** forces for selling a wide range of **products** . Endorsements are especially effective in selling insurance. This is because most insurance policies are bought on trust in the honesty of the underwriting company and...

... 8 major factors can help in evaluating possible third party endorsers. The 8 factors include: 1. the size of the group, 2. the degree of **affinity** that exists among **group members** , 3. the strength of the endorsement, 4. the availability of demographic data, 5. the availability of established communications within the group, 6. whether the individual must pay to belong to the group, 7. the mail-order buying history of **members** of the **group** , and 8. the condition of the names on the list. Material for a third-party marketing effort should address itself directly to the market being solicited, rather than to the broad market. Establishing an insurance representative to whom **group members** can appeal for assistance or advice can be helpful. Also, companies should consider a specific relaxation of underwriting requirements when they are making group offers.

16/3,K/41 (Item 9 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
(c) 2003 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

00138555 81-08356
Perceptual Awareness of Energy Requirements of Familiar Objects
Baird, John C.; Brier, Judith M.
Journal of Applied Psychology v66n1 PP: 90-96 Feb 1981
ISSN: 0021-9010 JRNL CODE: JAP

ABSTRACT: Three experiments were conducted to measure undergraduates' perceptual awareness of energy requirements in their immediate environment. In Experiment 1, subjects sorted 61 energy **items** into **groups** based on general **likeness** and on likeness in terms of energy consumed in an hour of continuous use. **Cluster** analysis indicated that **items** were **grouped** according to function and size but not by energy requirements. In Experiment 2, subjects rank ordered 19 household appliances by energy consumption and size. The judged order of energy consumption matched the actual order moderately well, but **important** deviations from accuracy was apparent for **items** whose perceived volume seemed to have an **influence** on perceived energy consumption. Some large **objects** were seen to require high energy even though their actual consumption is relatively low. Similarly, small objects were believed to use small amounts of energy...

16/3,K/42 (Item 1 from file: 674)
DIALOG(R)File 674:Computer News Fulltext
(c) 2003 IDG Communications. All rts. reserv.

055574
Beyond Laptops
Computerworld Financial Services Journal
Fielding a sales force with laptop computers to capture and process mortgages is not the most cost-effective approach, contends industry leader HomeSide Lending
Byline: Mark Halper
Journal: Computerworld Page Number: F11
Publication Date: October 01, 1996
Word Count: 1188 Line Count: 113

Text:
... operations. Because the loan officers and their laptops worked out of branch banks, this shift spelled the end of the system. Further, HomeSide decided to **emphasize** secondary mortgage **products** such as home equity loans and lines of credit rather than mortgage originations. To observers of the mortgage industry, HomeSide's rebuke of portable, face...

... the gathering of property value data. And on the horizon are EDI links with mortgage insurance companies. "The whole idea is to not have a **bunch** of **people** running to the fax machine or checking Federal Express and using all the things we've been using,'' DeOsca said. Tweaking PMIAura, the underwriting software... has a four-pronged marketing initiative to

25/3,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

02263932 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 19268787 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Data mining you can afford. (low-cost, simpler tools for extracting data from warehouses) (Technology Information)
Nadile, Lisa
InformationWeek, n623, p88(5)
March 24, 1997
ISSN: 8750-6874 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 1786 LINE COUNT: 00146

... to specific industries, vendors are rolling out versions aimed at vertical markets. HyperParallel, in San Francisco, offers customizable algorithms that can be plugged into its **data mining** engine to address specific needs. For example, a retailer can use its **Affinity** module to look for relationships between sales of different products, a process known as market-basket analysis. This year, IBM will add customizable applications, including...

25/3,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

02124514 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 19913534 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Peparing for data mining. (Data Warehouse Architect) (Technology Information) (Column)
Kimball, Ralph
DBMS, v10, n12, p14(3)
Nov, 1997
DOCUMENT TYPE: Column ISSN: 1041-5173 LANGUAGE: English
RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 2487 LINE COUNT: 00188

TEXT:
Last month I wrote about an important set of **data mining** activities, which included clustering, classification, predicting, and **affinity** grouping (market basket analysis). (See "Digging into **Data Mining** ," DBMS, October 1997) I hope I whetted your appetite and you are anxious to begin mining with one of the **data mining** tools you found on Larry Greenfield's Web page (pwp.starnetinc. com/larryg/index.html). But, are you ready? Does anything have to be done to your data, or can any data warehouse automatically be used for **data mining** ? The answer is that often a significant amount of work needs to be done to prepare your **data** for **data mining** . In fact you may spend more effort getting the **data** ready for **data mining** than you will spend actually doing the **data mining** . This month, I explore many of the data transformations you will need to perform.

25/3,K/3 (Item 3 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
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02124494 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 19810422 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Digging into data mining. (data warehousing) (Data Warehouse Architect) (Technology Information) (Column)
Kimball, Ralph
DBMS, v10, n11, p14(2)
Oct, 1997
DOCUMENT TYPE: Column ISSN: 1041-5173 LANGUAGE: English
RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 1755 LINE COUNT: 00142

... warehouse systems is the necessary ingredient that has made data mining real and actionable.

The Categories of Data Mining

The best way to talk about **data mining** is to talk about what it does. A useful breakdown of **data mining** activities includes: clustering, classifying, estimating and predicting, and **affinity** grouping. For the discussion of this taxonomy I am indebted to Michael Berry and Gordon Linoff for their wonderful new book, **Data Mining** Techniques for Marketing, Sales, and Customer Support (John Wiley & Sons, 1997).

An example of clustering is looking through a large number of initially undifferentiated customers...

25/3,K/4 (Item 4 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
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01992226 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 18719581 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Mining database treasures.(Data Warehousing) (Technology Information)
Rosen, Cal
Computing Canada, v22, n20, p42(1)
Sep 26, 1996
ISSN: 0319-0161 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 672 LINE COUNT: 00060

ABSTRACT: **Data mining** is being embraced as a panacea by many information-technology professionals, but the term 'mining' is often used to refer to wildly different concepts. True **data mining** involves much more than typical online analytical processing or traditional SQL queries. It demands an elaborate, automated analysis of detailed operational data from customer transactions in order to identify trends, patterns and interrelationships and predict future behavior. Robust **data - mining** environments use analytic and mathematical modeling and often employ such techniques as neural network technology, statistical analysis, induction, time sequencing and clustering. Mathematical algorithms are...

...to detailed operational data and refined over successive iterations until the program achieves the highest possible accuracy. Key mining applications include market basket analysis, product **affinity** analysis, customer retention, customer acquisition, price optimization, risk management, segmentation and target marketing.

25/3,K/5 (Item 1 from file: 621)
DIALOG(R)File 621:Gale Group New Prod.Annou.(R)
(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

01495607 Supplier Number: 47156368 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
Red Brick Demonstrates Data Warehouse Performance Leadership in Retail and Consumer Packaged Goods
PR Newswire, p0225NYTU007
Feb 25, 1997
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Newswire; Trade
Word Count: 1133

... pharmaceutical sales to manage. Currently, Longs has a sophisticated sales tracking and analysis system running on Red Brick Warehouse and is developing category management and **data mining** systems to build its customer knowledge and **affinity** programs.

"Longs' successful fact-based merchandising strategy is built on the technology provided by our Red Brick-based data warehouse," said Brian Kilcourse, CIO at...

25/3,K/6 (Item 2 from file: 621)
DIALOG(R)File 621:Gale Group New Prod.Annou.(R)
(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

01488199 Supplier Number: 47118059 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
NEOVISTA AND TANDEM ANNOUNCE DATA MINING PARTNERSHIP TO INTEGRATE DECISION SERIES TOOLS WITH TANDEM'S OBJECT RELATIONAL DATA MINING TECHNOLOGY.
Business Wire, p02110116
Feb 11, 1997
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Newswire; Trade
Word Count: 673

... s customers and prospects."
Tandem's Director of Decision Support Solutions, Rich Ghiossi, feels the partnership will be beneficial as well. "Tandem's Object Relational **Data Mining** technology and the broad portfolio of algorithms supported by NeoVista's Decision Series suite enables companies, like retailers, to find product **affinities** and improve profitability," said Ghiossi.
The NeoVista Decision Series
The NeoVista Decision Series synthesizes pattern discovery and recognition tools, relational databases and widely-accepted interface...

25/3,K/7 (Item 3 from file: 621)
DIALOG(R)File 621:Gale Group New Prod.Annou.(R)
(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

01393289 Supplier Number: 46461819 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
INTREPID SYSTEMS ADDS MARKET BASKET ANALYSIS TO DECISIONMASTER WORKBENCHES
PR Newswire, p0612CLW013
June 12, 1996
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Newswire; Trade
Word Count: 812

... just specify a department and be automatically presented with multi-item affinities.
About HyperParallel, Inc.
Based in San Francisco, HyperParallel is a leading supplier of **data mining** algorithms to the retail, insurance, financial and telecommunications industries. HyperParallel's algorithms include **Affinity** for market basket analysis, Sequence for customer retention, Induction for target marketing and Cluster for market segmentation.
For more information, contact HyperParallel at 282 Second...

25/3,K/8 (Item 1 from file: 636)
DIALOG(R)File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM)
(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

03758872 Supplier Number: 48133680 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
IBM: New IBM business intelligence solution helps utilities retain customers and grow market share
M2 Presswire, pN/A
Nov 20, 1997
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Newswire; Trade
Word Count: 796

... the risk of losing a customer; classifying customers with seemingly unrelated characteristics into market segments-of-one; predicting future demand by discovering product and service **affinities** , and, subsequently, providing bundled offerings; and managing marketing campaigns. It incorporates IBM's powerful **data mining** algorithms.
DecisionEdge for Utilities is the second in a series of industry-specific solutions introduced by IBM. It follows DecisionEdge for Telecommunications, an offering designed...

25/3,K/9 (Item 2 from file: 636)
DIALOG(R)File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM)

(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

03080503 Supplier Number: 46294538 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)

IBM STAKES BIG CLAIM IN DATA MINING MARKET

Report on IBM, v13, pN/A
April 10, 1996
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Newsletter; Trade
Word Count: 1215

(USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)

TEXT:

TOOLS TAILORED TO DIFFERENT FUNCTIONS, INDUSTRIES: IBM GRABBED A commanding lead in the sparsely populated **data mining** market last week with the announcement of tools and services to help customers find specific kinds of warehoused data, analyze it and apply it in ways never thought of before, analysts said. Analysts across the board praised IBM's entry into **data mining** , a market served mainly by small start-up companies offering niche products. IBM, they said, has taken a coherent functional approach that makes the advantages of **data mining** clear to customers. In fact, the IBM toolkit and services could spark heightened interest in **mining data** warehouses for information once thought unavailable to company decision-makers, analysts said. The new products and services include the Intelligent Miner, a toolkit for analyzing...

...throughout an enterprise. The company also announced several customized, cross-industry applications, as well as consulting and services support to help customers take advantage of **knowledge discovery** and validation techniques. "Business intelligence is not just about building a data warehouse -- it's about detecting something that you didn't know before," said...

...and predictive modeling, to association discovery, sequential pattern discovery, and database segmentation. The Intelligent Miner also includes a pre-processing library of tools to prepare **data** for **mining** and verification. The tools can be invoked dynamically, without coding, during the iterative process of preparing, mining, and verification. These tools include data selection, transformation...

...propensity to purchase and consumer vulnerability analysis campaigns. Item set analysis aims to understand customer buying behavior and to predict their future behavior by identifying **affinities** among their choice of products and services. Fraud detection identifies deviations from established usage norms to flag suspicious transactions which may be indicative of fraudulent activity. IBM said it would offer its consulting and services expertise to help customers design, integrate, and test **data mining** solutions for a wide range of industries, including retail, banking, financial services, health care, travel, telecommunications, and insurance. HOW **DATA MINING** WORKS IN THE REAL WORLD: * DEVIATION DETECTION COULD BE USED BY A FINANCIAL SERVICES company to detect fraudulent use of credit cards by examining deviations...

...common patterns of symptoms that lead to particular illnesses. Source: IBM LOOKING AT UNLOOKED-AT HYPOTHESES Analysts across the board praised IBM's entry into **data mining** . "IBM is taking a strong position in the **data mining** world," said Robert Moran, director for decision support and research with the Aberdeen Group (Boston, Mass.). "Most companies use decision support tools as a way to analyze **data** . **Data mining** combs through **data** to find unlooked-at hypotheses. This sets the stage for decision support tools to look at data with a fresh perspective." "Our studies show a...

...other markets," said Aaron Zornes, executive vice president of applications development strategies for the META Group (Stamford, Conn.). "During 1996, we believe that IBM's **data mining** toolkit and related service offerings will set the pace for large-scale business technology initiatives in data warehousing." IBM's offering in this area is...
...first step," said Brian Murphy, senior analyst with the Yankee Group

(Boston, Mass.). There are many small companies trickling into the business, he said, selling **data mining** products to companies with data warehouse software. "But these are basically generic **data mining** tools." "...targeted for later this year. Both Moran and Murphy predicted IBM will announce a version for HP-UX and/or Sun Solaris in the future. **Data mining** technology will be available to third party VARs, system integrators, and ISVs for outsourcing research projects and tailored business intelligence application development. IDS will begin...

25/3,K/10 (Item 3 from file: 636)
DIALOG(R)File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM)
(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

01367701 Supplier Number: 41693300 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
Major Vendors Roll Out UNIX Offerings
National Report on Computers & Health, v11, n24, pN/A
Nov 26, 1990
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Magazine/Journal; Trade
Word Count: 425

... HBO has tested and favors a UNIX-based Data General Aviion platform, for one. Others remain unnamed.

CompuCare's entry in the UNIX race is **Affinity** , also running on Aviion, a RISC architecture. Compatibility with IBM's RISC 6000 hardware is expected in four to six months. UNIX's portability allows **Affinity** to convert **mini** - computers to **Data** General within four days, says CompuCare COO Randy Parker in Reston, Va. Software cost: $700,000-$1 million, with peripherals, for over 500 beds. Payback: three years. Parker was unable to estimate FTE savings but reports that **Affinity** cuts applications/systems programmers.

Offered as an upgrade of Sigma Series software, Affinity now offers PA, general accounting and O/E. Radiology's coming in...

25/3,K/11 (Item 1 from file: 16)
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)
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07378893 Supplier Number: 60039313 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
A Peek in the Cart.
Promo, v11, n1, p13
Dec, 1997
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Magazine/Journal; Trade
Word Count: 110

DEERFIELD, IL -- Walgreens has begun using Retail Discovery Suite from **Knowledge Discovery** One, Austin, TX. A program called Basketdynamics lets retailers look in each shopper's market basket to measure profit, margin, product **affinities** , and 167 other elements of a transaction. Retailers can also track inventory, vendor performance, and assortment profiles.

A second program, Promotiondynamics, forecasts how well a...

25/3,K/12 (Item 2 from file: 16)
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)
(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

05235893 Supplier Number: 47983660 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
A More Diversified Course
Coulton, Antoinette
American Banker, p13A
Sept 16, 1997
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Magazine/Journal; Trade

Word Count: 972

... second-tier credit card banks will find it hard to stay competitive with fast-moving giants, Mr. Burnell added.
Mr. Saunders said Household would be **mining data** bases to increase the card business under its own brand, and is open to relationships with large **affinity** groups.
"There are a slew of good people working here and they are all focused and motivated, said Mr. Saunders. "Collectively, we will have victories...

25/3,K/13 (Item 3 from file: 16)
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)
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04921934 Supplier Number: 47235462 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
Data Mining You Can Afford; New tools may reduce the complexity and cost of extracting additional value from your data warehouse
Nadile, Lisa
InformationWeek, p88
March 24, 1997
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Magazine/Journal; Tabloid; General Trade
Word Count: 1670

... to specific industries, vendors are rolling out versions aimed at vertical markets. HyperParallel, in San Francisco, offers customizable algorithms that can be plugged into its **data mining** engine to address specific needs. For example, a retailer can use its **Affinity** module to look for relationships between sales of different products, a process known as market-basket analysis. This year, IBM will add customizable applications, including...

25/3,K/14 (Item 4 from file: 16)
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)
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04567669 Supplier Number: 46713945 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
The Innovators, part 2
InformationWeek, p60
Sept 16, 1996
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Magazine/Journal; Tabloid; General Trade
Word Count: 3478

... are just 12 employees so far--specializes in digging up undiscovered, and often valuable, information from large data warehouses.
HyperParallel has created a family of **data - mining** software modules that run on massively parallel processors and clustered Unix systems. HyperParallel's //Discovery engines can perform such warehouse-scavenging tasks as detecting **affinities** and, among products purchased by a particular customer, identifying buying trends, recognizing patterns in actions, and segmenting records with similar characteristics.
For example, HyperParallel's...

25/3,K/15 (Item 5 from file: 16)
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)
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04144735 Supplier Number: 46050977 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
Mining Data Warehouses
InformationWeek, p48
Jan 8, 1996
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Magazine/Journal; Tabloid; General Trade

Word Count: 2053

... money as necessary to retain a customer.

Clustering is related to classification, but differs in that no groups have yet been defined. Using clustering, the **data mining** tool discovers different groupings within the data. This can be applied to problems as diverse as detecting defects in manufacturing or finding **affinity** groups for bank cards.

All of these applications may involve predictions, such as whether a customer will renew a subscription. The fifth application type, forecasting ...

25/3,K/16 (Item 1 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

08979417 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 18692998 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Great unknown companies... and why you should know them. (i2 Technologies, Technology Partners, WheelGroup, Puma Technology, Mesa Group, Innovus, Aspect Development, Brainstorm Technologies, Claremont Technology Group, HyperParallel, OCA Applied Optics) (Company Business and Marketing)(Cover Story)
Kerr, Deborah; Violino, Bob; Gambon, Jill; Hayes, Mary; Andren, Emily; Adhikari, Richard; Foley, John
InformationWeek, n597, p60(12)
Sep 16, 1996
DOCUMENT TYPE: Cover Story ISSN: 8750-6874 LANGUAGE: English
RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 6977 LINE COUNT: 00557

... are just 12 employees so far--specializes in digging up undiscovered, and often valuable, information from large data warehouses.

HyperParallel has created a family of **data - mining** software modules that run on massively parallel processors and clustered Unix systems. HyperParallel's //Discovery engines can perform such warehouse-scavenging tasks as detecting **affinities** and, among products purchased by a particular customer, identifying buying trends, recognizing patterns in actions, and segmenting records with similar characteristics.

For example, HyperParallel's...

25/3,K/17 (Item 2 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

08749840 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 18352154 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Info technology: more than a cost-cutting device.(International Mass Retail Association in Print)
Discount Store News, v35, n11, p34(1)
June 3, 1996
ISSN: 0012-3587 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 548 LINE COUNT: 00046

... mobile checkouts with handheld devices, completing warehouse inventories in seconds and isolating problem areas in any store nationwide.

In-depth analysis of newly captured information (**data mining**) also allows retailers to manage businesses more efficiently. With Boston Market, for instance, Harreld found that the chain could more usefully understand its stores and judge performance by looking at them in " **affinity** groups" of stores with similar customer bases rather than comparing them to other stores in a geographic area.

25/3,K/18 (Item 3 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

08388978 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 17983666 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Mining data warehouses. (data mining tools) (includes related article about data mining) (Technology Information)
Edelstein, Herb
InformationWeek, n561, p48(4)
Jan 8, 1996
ISSN: 8750-6874 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 2156 LINE COUNT: 00170

... money as necessary to retain a customer.
Clustering is related to classification, but differs in that no groups have yet been defined. Using clustering, the **data mining** tool discovers different groupings within the data. This can be applied to problems as diverse as detecting defects in manufacturing or finding **affinity** groups for bank cards.
All of these applications may involve predictions, such as whether a customer will renew a subscription. The fifth application type, forecasting ...

25/3,K/19 (Item 4 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

07505190 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 15663474 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Gender discrimination by gender: voting in professional society.
Dillingham, Alan E.; Ferber, Marianne A.; Hamermesh, Daniel S.
Industrial and Labor Relations Review, 47, n4, 622-633
July, 1994
ISSN: 0019-7939 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT
WORD COUNT: 6648 LINE COUNT: 00567

... 0
800, labor 17.3 30.8
900, health, welfare, urban 3.2 10.8
N 307 65
The estimation of (4') rests on the " **affinity** " variables representing [[M.sub.iW.sup.2] - [M.sub.iL.sup.2]], the differences in the voter's matches with the characteristics of the winner...

...ik.sup.2], is the squared difference between the dates of the voter's and the candidate's Ph.D.s.(7) Although other possible **affinities** come to **mind** , our **data** set did not permit the construction of many of them. We do, however, experiment below with several other possibilities.
Statistics describing the matches are shown...

25/3,K/20 (Item 1 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
(c) 2003 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

01286898 99-36294
Data mining information
Anonymous
Stores v78n5 PP: 68 May 1996
ISSN: 0039-1867 JRNL CODE: STR
WORD COUNT: 289

...TEXT: been effective in cultivating loyalty among given customer groups, so that only the minimum necessary expenditure is earmarked toward retaining any patron.

* Clustering. Through clustering, **data mining** tools discover groups within the data. The process can be applied to such problems as finding defects within a sales pattern and pinpointing **affinity** groups for proprietary credit cards.

* Forecasting. While all of the above types of information can involve

predictions, such as whether a customer of a store...

25/3,K/21 (Item 2 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
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01205167 98-54562
Tapping your hidden assets
Teach, Edward
CFO: The Magazine for Senior Financial Executives v12n5 PP: 47-56 May 1996
ISSN: 8756-7113 JRNL CODE: CFO
WORD COUNT: 2986

...TEXT: 1995, and which sales reps sold the most?

BIS tools are user-driven: a query is defined and launched. By contrast, another type of software, **data mining** tools, employs outer-limits techniques such as neural nets, decision trees, and "smart agents" to automatically search raw data for significant patterns and relationships. **Data mining** has obvious marketing applications--experts like to cite the case of the supermarket chain that discovered an unexpected **affinity** between diapers and beer but it has a variety of other potential uses, such as detecting fraud or product defects.

All Hype Aside
Any company...

25/3,K/22 (Item 1 from file: 647)
DIALOG(R)File 647:CMP Computer Fulltext
(c) 2003 CMP Media, LLC. All rts. reserv.

01121686 CMP ACCESSION NUMBER: IWK19970324S0049
Data Mining You Can Afford - New tools may reduce the complexity and cost of extracting additional value from your data warehouse
Lisa Nadile
INFORMATIONWEEK, 1997, n 623, PG88
PUBLICATION DATE: 970324
JOURNAL CODE: IWK LANGUAGE: English
RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
SECTION HEADING: Software
WORD COUNT: 1672

... to specific industries, vendors are rolling out versions aimed at vertical markets. HyperParallel, in San Francisco, offers customizable algorithms that can be plugged into its **data mining** engine to address specific needs. For example, a retailer can use its **Affinity** module to look for relationships between sales of different products, a process known as market-basket analysis. This year, IBM will add customizable applications, including...

25/3,K/23 (Item 2 from file: 647)
DIALOG(R)File 647:CMP Computer Fulltext
(c) 2003 CMP Media, LLC. All rts. reserv.

01103594 CMP ACCESSION NUMBER: IWK19960916S0044
The Innovators - Great Unknown Companies...And Why You ShouldKnow Them
INFORMATIONWEEK, 1996, n 597, PG60
PUBLICATION DATE: 960916
JOURNAL CODE: IWK LANGUAGE: English
RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
SECTION HEADING: Cover Story
WORD COUNT: 6498

... are just 12 employees so far-specializes in digging up

undiscovered, and often valuable, information from large data warehouses.

HyperParallel has created a family of **data - mining** software modules that run on massively parallel processors and clustered Unix systems. HyperParallel's //Discovery engines can perform such warehouse-scavenging tasks as detecting **affinities** and, among products purchased by a particular customer, identifying buying trends, recognizing patterns in actions, and segmenting records with similar characteristics.

For example, HyperParallel's...

25/3,K/24 (Item 3 from file: 647)
DIALOG(R)File 647:CMP Computer Fulltext
(c) 2003 CMP Media, LLC. All rts. reserv.

01078324 CMP ACCESSION NUMBER: IWK19960108S0035
Technology How-To - Mining Data Warehouses - New software helps discover information within databases that queries and reports can't reveal
Herb Edelstein
INFORMATIONWEEK, 1996, n 561, PG48
PUBLICATION DATE: 960108
JOURNAL CODE: IWK LANGUAGE: English
RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
SECTION HEADING: OpenLabs
WORD COUNT: 2051

... money as necessary to retain a customer.

Clustering is related to classification, but differs in that no groups have yet been defined. Using clustering, the **data mining** tool discovers different groupings within the data. This can be applied to problems as diverse as detecting defects in manufacturing or finding **affinity** groups for bank cards.

All of these applications may involve predictions, such as whether a customer will renew a subscription. The fifth application type, forecasting...

28/3,K/1 **(Item 1 from file: 16)**
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)
(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

04032433 Supplier Number: 45862817 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
Terms must be clear in allocation process
Pensions & Investments, p34
Oct 16, 1995
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Magazine/Journal; Trade
Word Count: 2142

... constitutes an asset class, and how that definition applies to real world investment alternatives. It shows effective portfolio managers must expand their framework beyond 'capital **assets** .'
An asset class is a set of **assets** that bear some fundamental economic **similarities** to each other, and have characteristics that make them distinct from other assets that are not part of that class. It is not sufficient that **values** of a **group** of **assets** simply have a low historical **correlation** with the **values** of another **group** of **assets** . If that were the case, then a collection of stocks with very low (or negative) betas would be considered an asset class separate from those...

28/3,K/2 **(Item 1 from file: 148)**
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

09421423 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 19300646 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
What is an asset class, anyway? Investment opportunities consist of more than just capital assets.
Greer, Robert J.
Journal of Portfolio Management, v23, n2, p86(6)
Wntr, 1997
ISSN: 0095-4918 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 3590 LINE COUNT: 00283

... turn requires a definition of what constitutes an asset class, a definition that applies to real-world investment alternatives.
DEFINITION
An asset class is a **set** of **assets** that bear some fundamental economic **similarities** to each other, and that have characteristics that make them distinct from other assets that are not part of that class. It is not sufficient that **values** of a **group** of **assets** simply have a low historical **correlation** with the **values** of another **group** of **assets** . If that were the case, a collection of stocks with very low betas might be considered an asset class separate from those stocks that make...

28/3,K/3 **(Item 2 from file: 148)**
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

03932738 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 07217350 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Work group demography, social integration, and turnover.
O'Reilly, Charles A., III; Caldwell, David F.; Barnett, William P.
Administrative Science Quarterly, v34, n1, p21(17)
March, 1989
ISSN: 0001-8392 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT
WORD COUNT: 7085 LINE COUNT: 00586

... to others in a group, is a multifaceted phenomenon. Shaw (1981: 213), for instance, used the term cohesiveness to refer to "the degree to which **members** of the **group** are attracted to each other" and measured it using the stated attraction to the **group** , the general morale of **group members** , and the degree to which members coordinated their efforts. Similarly, Katz and Kahn (1978) argued that the integration of a social system results from a number of causes but is most directly a function of

affective factors rather than role requirements. This suggests that within a **group** , individuals' personal satisfaction with other **members** and motivation to sustain those **relationships** are **important** indications of integration. Social integration, therefore, can best be thought of as a multifaceted phenomenon that reflects attraction to the **group** , satisfaction with other **members** of the **group** , and social interaction among the **group members** (Katz and Kahn, 1978). It is well established that some measures of social integration may be affected by the **relative similarity** of **group members** (cf. Festinger, 1954; Newcomb, 1961). **Similarity** in attitudes, for example, has been shown to promote group cohesion significantly (Good and Nelson, 1971). Terborg, Castore, and DeNinno (1976) showed in a longitudinal...

28/3,K/4 (Item 1 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
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02370027 117541246
Image indexing and retrieval: some problems and proposed solutions
Baxter, Graeme; Anderson, Douglas
Internet Research v6n4 PP: 67-76 1996
ISSN: 1066-2243 JRNL CODE: NTRS
WORD COUNT: 6900

...TEXT: completely.

Seloff (1990) has described such a system at the NASA Johnson Space Centre's (JSC) film repository in Houston. Designed to manage an extensive **collection** of space- **related images** , it allows a more traditional textual approach as well as a prototype visual thesaurus approach. When considering the textual approach, however, it should be pointed...

... is an adaptation of Syracuse University's SIRE system (Noreault et al., 1977), uses a number of statistically-based search algorithms which rank the retrieved **images** in order of their **similarity** to the query. As a result, there is an increased probability that the user will find **images relevant** to his or her needs displayed toward the beginning of the set of hits, thereby avoiding a potentially time-consuming search through the rest of the retrieved images. This is in sharp contrast to normal, Boolean-based systems, where **relevant images** will be scattered throughout a **set** of hits which are presented in a somewhat meaningless sequence, such as physical storage order.

Meanwhile, the JSC system's prototype visual thesaurus is constructed...

28/3,K/5 (Item 2 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
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01413785 00064772
Process and structure in leader-member exchange
Sparrowe, Raymond T; Liden, Robert C
Academy of Management Review v22n2 PP: 522-552 Apr 1997
ISSN: 0363-7425 JRNL CODE: AMR
WORD COUNT: 12728

...TEXT: important as the member's demographic similarity to his or her peers within the formally constituted work unit.

Our perspective also suggests that differentiation among **members** strictly on the basis **similarity** may result in unintended negative consequences for the leader. Diversity in a work group could benefit the leader greatly as diverse members are more likely than similar **members** to interact with a nonredundant **set** of **individuals** within and, perhaps, outside the organization (Milliken & Martins, 1996). In this way, diverse members would be in a position to bring unique resources to the leader, especially when

the individual characteristics of leader and member differ. This possibility suggests an **important** practical implication: diverse **members** may be more instrumental to the leader in developing nonredundant ties with key individuals in the organization than are similar **members** who tend to develop **relationships** with **individuals** already in the leader's network.

Leaders and Mentors During Socialization

A third implication of our propositions involves the respective roles of leaders and mentors...

28/3,K/6 (Item 3 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
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01092484 97-41878
A network analysis of charismatic leadership: The case of a police department
Pastor, Juan-Carlos; Mayo, Margarita C
Academy of Management Journal Best Papers Proceedings 1995 PP: 327-331 1995
ISSN: 0001-4273 JRNL CODE: AMA
WORD COUNT: 3379

...TEXT: of charisma than task proximity. An explanation of these results, however, might be advanced suggesting that such findings are instead an artifact of pre-existing **similarities** among **group members** . Social psychological research on attitudinal **similarity** and liking indicates that similarly-minded individuals tend to like each other and also tend to see **things** similarly. That is, **people** who have similar attitudes, backgrounds, and **values** tend to have more similar views (Byrne, 1971), and they will tend to enter into friendship groups with one another. The suggestion here would be...

...This would explain the significant degree of agreement between proximate others in the friendship network. Moreover, the fact that centrality in the friendship networks appears **related** to **individuals** ' deviation from the organization average on attributions of transactional leadership support this alternative explanation.

The same argument cannot be made to account for the structural...

28/3,K/7 (Item 4 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
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00214781 83-26342
Document Clustering, Using Macro Retrieval Techniques
Kochtanek, Thomas R.
Journal of the American Society for Information Science v34n5 PP: 356-359 Sep 1983
ISSN: 0002-8231 JRNL CODE: ASI

...ABSTRACT: annotated bibliography on computerized axial tomography literature. Results of a later online search to confirm Dwyer's bibliography shows that a high inclusion rate of **articles** in Dwyer's **collection** revealed in the later search does not guarantee an acceptable access rate. A macro retrieval technique can eliminate this problem. Such a technique generates a large, loosely structured **set** of **documents** by combining references and citations to illustrate subject **similarities** among **documents** . The macro retrieval algorithm provides a **set** of **pertinent documents** based upon a known **relevant** entry document. There are 3 steps to the reference and citation approach: 1. Select a **relevant** entry document. 2. Generate a file of potentially **related documents** linked to the entry document. 3. Evaluate the file with respect to an ideal

file. A test of the first run of the macro retrieval algorithm using Dwyer's bibliography showed improved recall value over conventional online search techniques. Further iterations improved results even more. A method to **cluster documents** generated by macro retrieval could improve searching precision. ...

28/3,K/8 (Item 5 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
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00201283 83-12844
Marketing Concepts Help Marketers Understand and Develop Markets - Part 7
Mammana, Nicholas J.
Telephony v204n16 PP: 74, 79-80 Apr 18, 1983
ISSN: 0040-2656 JRNL CODE: TPH

...ABSTRACT: made, and 6. the outlet, or where the purchase takes place. A number of marketing techniques have been developed to identify the segments or similar **groups** of **customers** within a market. The first step in this identification process is to determine the reasons for different customer preferences. These factors can be isolated through...

... class and life-cycle classifications, with data drawn from US Census Bureau statistics. This technique can illuminate relationships within a market segment. For example, business **customers** tend to exhibit certain **similarities** . **Important** factors determining their behavior are: 1. the size of the business account, 2. the primary service vehicle, 3. the location of business **customers** in **relation** to markets, and 4. the nature of the business. ...

```
Set     Items   Description
S1        557   (AFFINITY()MARKETING)(5N)(WWW OR WORLDWIDEWEB OR WEBPAGE? -
            OR WEBSITE? OR INTERNET)
S2        183   RD (unique items)
S3         13   S2 NOT PY>1997
S4         10   S3 NOT PD=19971008:2001008
File   9:Business & Industry(R) Jul/1994-2003/Jul 25
         (c) 2003 Resp. DB Svcs.
File  13:BAMP 2003/Jul W3
         (c) 2003 Resp. DB Svcs.
File  15:ABI/Inform(R) 1971-2003/Jul 26
         (c) 2003 ProQuest Info&Learning
File  16:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1990-2003/Jul 28
         (c) 2003 The Gale Group
File  18:Gale Group F&S Index(R) 1988-2003/Jul 25
         (c) 2003 The Gale Group
File  20:Dialog Global Reporter 1997-2003/Jul 28
         (c) 2003 The Dialog Corp.
File  47:Gale Group Magazine DB(TM) 1959-2003/Jul 18
         (c) 2003 The Gale group
File  75:TGG Management Contents(R) 86-2003/Jul W2
         (c) 2003 The Gale Group
File  88:Gale Group Business A.R.T.S. 1976-2003/Jul 21
         (c) 2003 The Gale Group
File 111:TGG Natl.Newspaper Index(SM) 1979-2003/Jul 18
         (c) 2003 The Gale Group
File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB 1976-2003/Jul 28
         (c)2003 The Gale Group
File 233:Internet & Personal Comp. Abs. 1981-2003/Jun
         (c) 2003 Info. Today Inc.
File 248:PIRA 1975-2003/Jul W3
         (c) 2003 Pira International
File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM) 1983-2003/Jul 28
         (c) 2003 The Gale Group
File 479:Gale Group Company Intelligence(R) 2003/Jul 28
         (c) 2003 The Gale Group
File 483:Newspaper Abs Daily 1986-2003/Jul 25
         (c) 2003 ProQuest Info&Learning
File 484:Periodical Abs Plustext 1986-2003/Jul W3
         (c) 2003 ProQuest
File 485:Accounting & Tax DB 1971-2003/Jul W3
         (c) 2003 ProQuest Info&Learning
File 545:Investext(R) 1982-2003/Jul 28
         (c) 2003 Thomson Financial Networks
File 551:TFSD Worldwide M&A 1980-2003/Jul 28
         (c) 2003 Thomson Fin Sec Data
File 553:Wilson Bus. Abs. FullText 1982-2003/Jun
         (c) 2003 The HW Wilson Co
File 570:Gale Group MARS(R) 1984-2003/Jul 28
         (c) 2003 The Gale Group
File 608:KR/T Bus.News. 1992-2003/Jul 28
         (c)2003 Knight Ridder/Tribune Bus News
File 609:Bridge World Markets 2000-2001/Oct 01
         (c) 2001 Bridge
File 610:Business Wire 1999-2003/Jul 28
         (c) 2003 Business Wire.
File 613:PR Newswire 1999-2003/Jul 28
         (c) 2003 PR Newswire Association Inc
File 619:Asia Intelligence Wire 1995-2003/Jul 27
         (c) 2003 Fin. Times Ltd
File 621:Gale Group New Prod.Annou.(R) 1985-2003/Jul 28
         (c) 2003 The Gale Group
File 624:McGraw-Hill Publications 1985-2003/Jul 28
         (c) 2003 McGraw-Hill Co. Inc
File 625:American Banker Publications 1981-2003/Jul 28
         (c) 2003 American Banker
File 635:Business Dateline(R) 1985-2003/Jul 26
         (c) 2003 ProQuest Info&Learning
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File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM) 1987-2003/Jul 28
(c) 2003 The Gale Group
File 647:CMP Computer Fulltext 1988-2003/Jul W1
(c) 2003 CMP Media, LLC
File 649:Gale Group Newswire ASAP(TM) 2003/Jul 21
(c) 2003 The Gale Group
File 735:St. Petersburg Times 1989- 2000/Nov 01
(c) 2000 St. Petersburg Times
File 761:Datamonitor Market Res. 1992-2003/Jun
(c) 2003 Datamonitor
File 767:Frost & Sullivan Market Eng 2003/Jul
(c) 2003 Frost & Sullivan Inc.
File 781:ProQuest Newsstand 1998-2003/Jul 28
(c) 2003 ProQuest Info&Learning
File 810:Business Wire 1986-1999/Feb 28
(c) 1999 Business Wire
File 813:PR Newswire 1987-1999/Apr 30
(c) 1999 PR Newswire Association Inc
File 990:NewsRoom Current 2003/Jul 28
(c) 2003 The Dialog Corp.
File 992:NewsRoom 2003/Jan-Mar
(c) 2003 The Dialog Corporation
File 993:NewsRoom 2002/
(c) 2003 The Dialog Corporation
File 994:NewsRoom 2001
(c) 2003 The Dialog Corporation
File 995:NewsRoom 2000
(c) 2003 The Dialog Corporation

4/3,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 16)
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)
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05088102 Supplier Number: 47469087 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
Internet Access: EarthLink and Sony team to include Internet access on millions of Sony Music CDs
EDGE: Work-Group Computing Report, pN/A
June 16, 1997
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Newsletter; Trade
Word Count: 633

... members a reason -- and incentive -- to get on the Internet, providing a productive and entertaining **Internet** experience.
EarthLink's strategic **Affinity marketing** partnerships include Best Buy Co., Columbia TriStar Pay Television, CompUSA, CyberMedia, Fox Interactive, Hard Rock...

4/3,K/7 (Item 2 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

07870282 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 16894351 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Unapix takes far-ranging view of sell-through. (Unapix Entertainment Inc.; video recordings; creation of Unapix Consumer Products Div.)
Wickstrom, Andy
Video Business, v15, n17, p40(1)
April 28, 1995
ISSN: 0279-571X LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT
WORD COUNT: 652 LINE COUNT: 00056

... stores, mass merchants and catalogs, but he also has his eye on the future of " **affinity marketing** ": the **Internet** and World Wide Web. As a longtime online user himself, Gurlitz foresees a time when...

```
Set     Items   Description
S1    2796868   ENTITY OR ENTITIES OR INDIVIDUAL? OR USER? ? OR CUSTOMER? -
            OR PRODUCT? OR MERCHANDIS? OR BOOK? OR MOVIE? OR VILM? OR VID-
            EO? OR DOCUMENT? OR RELATIONAL()TABLE?
S2    1250847   AFFINIT? OR SIMILARIT? OR EQUIVAL? OR COMPAR? OR CORRELAT?
            OR RELATIONSHIP? OR LINKAG?
S3    2378814   SCORE? OR WEIGHT? OR RANK? OR RATE OR RATING OR VALUE? OR -
            SIGNIFIGANCE?
S4    1584008   ATTRIBUT? OR FEATUR? OR CHARACTERISTIC? OR MEASURABL? OR P-
            ROPERT? OR ASPECT?
S5    2524003   CLUSTER? OR SUBCLUSTER? OR SUBGROUP? OR BUNCH? OR  GROUP? -
            OR POOL? ? OR SET OR SUBSET? OR SETS
S6    8586520   ALGORITHM? OR FORMULA? OR DATAMIN? OR DATA()(MINE? OR MINI-
            NG) OR PROCESS? OR PROCEDURE? OR METHOD? OR SYSTEM?
S7     691762   QUALIT? OR BEST? OR HIGHEST? OR LOWEST? OR HIERARCH? OR TI-
            ER? OR FINEST? OR (MOST OR LEAST)()RELEVANT OR RELEVANCE
S8     310936   INDEX? OR CLASSIF? OR CATEGOR? OR CATALOG? OR SORT? OR TAX-
            ONOM?
S9     112669   S1 AND S4 AND (S3 OR S5)
S10     18008   S2 AND S9
S11      4697   S1 AND S2 AND S3 AND S4 AND S5
S12        86   S11 AND S6 AND S7 AND S8
S13       449   S1(5N)S4(5N)S2(5N)S3
S14       140   S13 AND S5
S15       127   S14 AND S6
S16        35   S15 AND (S7 OR S8)
S17         4   S12 AND IC=G06F-015?
S18        19   S16 AND IC=G06F?
S19       539   S11 AND IC=G06F?
S20      2172   S1(5N)S4(5N)S2
S21        68   S20 AND S19
S22        12   S21 AND (MARKET? OR SALE? OR TRACK? OR MONITOR? OR PREDICT?
             OR FORECAST? OR SELL? OR RETAIL? OR MAILING)
S23        32   S22 OR S18 OR S17
S24        32   IDPAT (sorted in duplicate/non-duplicate order)
S25        31   IDPAT (primary/non-duplicate records only)
S26        33   S21 NOT AD=19971008:20001008
S27         7   S22 NOT AD=20001008:20030901
S28         0   S27 NOT S24
S29        62   S15 AND IC=G06F?
S30        29   S29 NOT AD=19971008:20001008
S31        20   S30 NOT AD=20001008:20030901
S32        14   S31 NOT S25
S33        14   IDPAT (sorted in duplicate/non-duplicate order)
S34        14   IDPAT (primary/non-duplicate records only)
File 347:JAPIO Oct 1976-2003/Mar(Updated 030703)
         (c) 2003 JPO & JAPIO
File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2003/UD,UM &UP=200347
         (c) 2003  Thomson Derwent
```

34/5/10 (Item 10 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

007202851
WPI Acc No: 1987-199860/198729
XRPX Acc No: N87-149617
Data file management system **- uses computerised data storage and retrieval utility to integrate data files produced by independent data** processing **operations**
Patent Assignee: TEKTRONIX INC (TEKT)
Inventor: DELISLE N M; SCHWARZ M D
Number of Countries: 006 Number of Patents: 002
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
EP 229232	A	19870722	EP 86114020	A	19861009	198729	B
US 5047918	A	19910910	US 88289395	A	19881219	199139	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 85815430 A 19851231; US 88289395 A 19881219
Cited Patents: No-SR.Pub
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
EP 229232	A	E	78		

Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB IT SE

Abstract (Basic): EP 229232 A

The **system** operates by storing data files in a computer accessed data storage device and relating pairs of the data files according to **user** -defined values of **user** -defined **relationship attribute** parameters. The content of each of the data files is characterised according to **user** -defined **values** of **user** -defined file **attribute** parameters and records of the **values** of the **relationship** and file **attribute** parameters are stored.

Groups of the data files may then be identified according to the stored relationship and file attribute parameter values. Provisions may be provided for transmitting commands to a computer operating **system** when selected files are accessed or modified to invoke execution of user created programs.

ADVANTAGE - Enables user to establish new file attribute whenever the need arises and the user is not limited to selecting from among fixed number of predefined attributes.

1/5

Title Terms: DATA; FILE; MANAGEMENT; **SYSTEM** ; COMPUTER; DATA; STORAGE; RETRIEVAL; UTILISE; INTEGRATE; DATA; FILE; PRODUCE; INDEPENDENT; DATA; **PROCESS** ; OPERATE
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Additional): **G06F-001/00** ; **G06F-015/40**
File Segment: EPI

```
Set     Items   Description
S1    2796868   ENTITY OR ENTITIES OR INDIVIDUAL? OR USER? ? OR CUSTOMER? -
            OR PRODUCT? OR MERCHANDIS? OR BOOK? OR MOVIE? OR VILM? OR VID-
            EO? OR DOCUMENT? OR RELATIONAL()TABLE?
S2    1250847   AFFINIT? OR SIMILARIT? OR EQUIVAL? OR COMPAR? OR CORRELAT?
            OR RELATIONSHIP? OR LINKAG?
S3    2378814   SCORE? OR WEIGHT? OR RANK? OR RATE OR RATING OR VALUE? OR -
            SIGNIFIGANCE?
S4    1584008   ATTRIBUT? OR FEATUR? OR CHARACTERISTIC? OR MEASURABL? OR P-
            ROPERT? OR ASPECT?
S5    2524003   CLUSTER? OR SUBCLUSTER? OR SUBGROUP? OR BUNCH? OR  GROUP? -
            OR POOL? ? OR SET OR SUBSET? OR SETS
S6    8586520   ALGORITHM? OR FORMULA? OR DATAMIN? OR DATA()(MINE? OR MINI-
            NG) OR PROCESS? OR PROCEDURE? OR METHOD? OR SYSTEM?
S7     691762   QUALIT? OR BEST? OR HIGHEST? OR LOWEST? OR HIERARCH? OR TI-
            ER? OR FINEST? OR (MOST OR LEAST)()RELEVANT OR RELEVANCE
S8     310936   INDEX? OR CLASSIF? OR CATEGOR? OR CATALOG? OR SORT? OR TAX-
            ONOM?
S9     112669   S1 AND S4 AND (S3 OR S5)
S10     18008   S2 AND S9
S11      4697   S1 AND S2 AND S3 AND S4 AND S5
S12        86   S11 AND S6 AND S7 AND S8
S13       449   S1(5N)S4(5N)S2(5N)S3
S14       140   S13 AND S5
S15       127   S14 AND S6
S16        35   S15 AND (S7 OR S8)
S17         4   S12 AND IC=G06F-015?
S18        19   S16 AND IC=G06F?
S19       539   S11 AND IC=G06F?
S20      2172   S1(5N)S4(5N)S2
S21        68   S20 AND S19
S22        12   S21 AND (MARKET? OR SALE? OR TRACK? OR MONITOR? OR PREDICT?
              OR FORECAST? OR SELL? OR RETAIL? OR MAILING)
S23        32   S22 OR S18 OR S17
S24        32   IDPAT (sorted in duplicate/non-duplicate order)
S25        31   IDPAT (primary/non-duplicate records only)
File 347:JAPIO Oct 1976-2003/Mar(Updated 030703)
         (c) 2003 JPO & JAPIO
File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2003/UD,UM &UP=200347
         (c) 2003  Thomson Derwent
```

25/5/2 (Item 2 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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015313263 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2003-374198/200336
XRPX Acc No: N03-298423
Demographic user data profiling method for Internet uses vector comparison , bias determination and expectation maximization processes to extrapolate web page access pattern data
Patent Assignee: XEROX CORP (XERO); ADAMIC L A (ADAM-I); ADAR E (ADAR-I); CHEN F R (CHEN-I)
Inventor: ADAMIC L A; ADAR E; CHEN F R
Number of Countries: 032 Number of Patents: 003
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
EP 1308870	A2	20030507	EP 2002257390	A	20021024	200336 B
US 20030101024	A1	20030529	US 200133586	A	20011102	200337
CA 2409631	A1	20030502	CA 2409631	A	20021025	200341

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 200133586 A 20011102
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
EP 1308870	A2	E	30	G06F-017/60	
	Designated States (Regional): AL AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI SK TR				
US 20030101024	A1			G06F-015/00	
CA 2409631	A1	E		H04L-012/24	

Abstract (Basic): EP 1308870 A2
NOVELTY - A **set** of web pages accessed by a **user** is detected and **compared** to the web page access pattern of known **users** to give a **comparison** result. The **set** of web pages is assigned a combined bias **value** according to bias **values** assigned to each web page and an expectation maximization (EM) process is performed on the **set** of web pages using data from an EM process performed on a training **set** of **users** .
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The **comparison** result achieved by mapping the **set** of web pages to a multi-dimensional vector, bias **value** and EM process result are used to assign (140) profile **attributes** to the **user** which are combined to produce demographic **user** profile data.
An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for stored software.
USE - For determining demographic profile data of Internet **users** for **market** research purposes.
ADVANTAGE - Demographic **user** profile data can be extrapolated from analysis of web usage patterns.
DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing shows a flowchart of a process for determining **user** profile **attributes** through a vector **comparison** .
Assign profile **attribute** (140)
pp; 30 DwgNo 3/16
Title Terms: **USER** ; DATA; PROFILE; METHOD; VECTOR; **COMPARE** ; BIAS; DETERMINE; EXPECTANCY; MAXIMISE; PROCESS; EXTRAPOLATE; WEB; PAGE; ACCESS; PATTERN; DATA
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-015/00** ; **G06F-017/60** ; H04L-012/24
International Patent Class (Additional): **G06F-015/16** ; **G06F-017/40**
File Segment: EPI

25/5/3 (Item 3 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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015171951 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2003-232479/200323
XRPX Acc No: N03-185086
Customized ranking **and** comparison system **for objects such as consumer** products **to enable** user comparison **, has personalized decision making apparatus with stored** attribute **data to enable** user **to create visible output identifying selection**
Patent Assignee: QUALITY INT SOFTWARE & SERVICES LTD (QUAL-N)
Inventor: TALYARKHAN R
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
GB 2379291	A	20030305	GB 200120832	A	20010828	200323	B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): GB 200120832 A 20010828
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
GB 2379291	A		62	G06F-017/60	

Abstract (Basic): GB 2379291 A

NOVELTY - A personalized decision making apparatus to enable a user/selector to create a visible output identifying a selection which matches the users needs from amongst a number of objects, comprising: (a) means for storing data relating to a number of objects that relates to a number of attributes that are composed of at least one sub-attribute; (b) input means to enable the user to specify a score for each sub-attribute of an object **group** from which the user wishes to choose;

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - (c) input means to enable the user to specify a personalized relative **relevance** of each attribute fro the **group** ; (d) means for generating **group** object ranking in accordance with the specified inputs and the stored data; (e) means fro generating a visible diagram in which each object is represented by a specific color and in which an area in the diagram representing each attribute is scaled by the input relative **relevance** of that attribute and in which within the area representing the attribute the object ranking is shown; and (f) means for generating audible or visible text explaining the reasons for the object ranking based on the specified inputs and the stored data, which text is presented in response to interaction by the user with the visible diagram, and the scope of which text is limited to only that deemed significant to the user in response to calculations based on the inputs fro the user.

USE - Ranking and comparison of objects e.g. consumer products such as cars, washing machines, cameras, where there is a wide choice of similar objects/products to choose from that have a large amount of features, specifications or attributes that require detailed comparison to establish through personal customized preferences which object/product is the most appropriate/relevant for the user/selector.

ADVANTAGE - Enables object/ **product comparisons** to be both simplified and personalized by matching the **attributes** of the objects/ **products** , the **rating** information available for each object's attributes and the perceived reliability of the information with the relative **relevance** of the different attributes to the user/selector. Allows user/selectors to make full use of the information and reduces the complexity of the comparison **process** , where ranking and identifying the **best** object/product under a specific **set** of circumstances is required.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawings show illustrations of one and three attributes respectively.

pp; 62 DwgNo 5,6/26

Title Terms: CUSTOMISATION; RANK; COMPARE; **SYSTEM** ; OBJECT; CONSUME; PRODUCT; ENABLE; USER; COMPARE; PERSON; DECIDE; APPARATUS; STORAGE; ATTRIBUTE; DATA; ENABLE; USER; VISIBLE; OUTPUT; IDENTIFY; SELECT
Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-017/60**
File Segment: EPI

25/5/10 (Item 10 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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014030608 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2001-514822/200156
XRPX Acc No: N01-381328
Computerized community rating **determining method for on-line commerce, involves performing function on** characteristic value **of all** user **related to one particular** user
Patent Assignee: EBAY INC (EBAY-N)
Inventor: KNEPFLE J D; MALTZMAN R; RATTERMAN R J
Number of Countries: 094 Number of Patents: 002
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
WO 200161601	A1	20010823	WO 2001US4811	A	20010214	200156	B
AU 200139769	A	20010827	AU 200139769	A	20010214	200176	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2000503960 A 20000214
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
WO 200161601	A1	E	27	G06F-017/60	

Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW

AU 200139769 A G06F-017/60 Based on patent WO 200161601

Abstract (Basic): WO 200161601 A1

NOVELTY - A **characteristic value** for each **user** among multiple **users** and a **set** of **relationships** between the **users** (121-127) are maintained. A community ratings (231-237) for one particular **user** is derived, by performing a function on **characteristic** valve of all **user** related to that particular **user** .

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(a) Computer-readable medium storing computer executable instructions;

(b) Computer system for determining community **rating** for one particular **user**

USE - For electronic environments like online trading environment, online shopping site, online auctioning site, online person-to-person trading site, online gaming site, etc.

ADVANTAGE - Enhances on-line trading experience for both buyers and **sellers** , thereby increasing community registrations and **pool** of potential trading partners.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the block diagram of community feedback **rating** determining system.

Users (121-127)
Community ratings (231-237)
pp; 27 DwgNo 2/6

Title Terms: COMMUNAL; **RATING** ; DETERMINE; METHOD; LINE; PERFORMANCE; FUNCTION; **CHARACTERISTIC** ; **VALUE** ; **USER** ; RELATED; ONE; **USER**
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-017/60**
File Segment: EPI

25/5/12 (Item 12 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

013734054 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2001-218284/200122
XRAM Acc No: C01-065130
XRPX Acc No: N01-155620
Drug comparator **i.e. computer-implemented system, comprises** product attribute comparator **and composite** score **generator that generates composite quantitative** comparison **(s) based on** attribute similarity score **(s)**
Patent Assignee: UNIV ILLINOIS FOUND (UNII)
Inventor: LAMBERT B L
Number of Countries: 094 Number of Patents: 003
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
WO 200111487	A2	20010215	WO 2000US21430	A	20000804	200122	B
AU 200064004	A	20010305	AU 200064004	A	20000804	200130	
US 6529892	B1	20030304	US 99368203	A	19990804	200320	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 99368203 A 19990804
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
WO 200111487	A2	E	95	G06F-017/00	

Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW

AU 200064004	A	G06F-017/00	Based on patent WO 200111487
US 6529892	B1	G06F-017/00	

Abstract (Basic): WO 200111487 A2
NOVELTY - A drug comparator comprises a **product** attribute comparator that generates **product** -attribute similarity **score** (s) of drug(s) and reference drug(s); and a composite **score** generator that generates composite quantitative **comparison** (s) based, at least in part, on **attribute similarity score** (s) comprising **product - attribute similarity scores** .
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for:
(1) a **method** of **comparing** target drug(s) with reference drug(s), comprising generating **product - attribute similarity scores** , and composite quantitative **comparisons** ;
(2) a storage medium that contains software, that when executed on computing **system** , performs the above **method** ; and
(3) a product including a composite quantitative comparison of target drug(s) with reference drug(s) based on attribute data describing attributes of each target and reference drugs, in which the quantitative composite comparison is generated by the above **method** .
USE - The drug comparator is for measuring similarities between words or between representations of multiple attributes, consisting of drugs dosage strength, color or shape, especially those that are related to pharmacological products or items.
ADVANTAGE - The invention is automatically operated thus eliminating the involvement of experts in analyzing facts and in making decisions. It provides a practical way for comparing very large numbers of target and reference drugs. Comparison of particular target-reference pair with a large population of other target-reference pairs is possible. Thus, the invention is time and cost saving.
DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - Figure 1 is a functional block diagram of an illustrative user computer.
pp; 95 DwgNo 1/10
Title Terms: DRUG; COMPARATOR; COMPUTER; IMPLEMENT; **SYSTEM** ; COMPRISE; PRODUCT; ATTRIBUTE; COMPARATOR; COMPOSITE; SCORE; GENERATOR; GENERATE; COMPOSITE; QUANTITATIVE; COMPARE; BASED; ATTRIBUTE; SIMILAR; SCORE
Derwent Class: B04; T01

International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-017/00**
International Patent Class (Additional): **G06F-007/00** ; **G06F-015/18**
File Segment: CPI; EPI

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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011870284 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1998-287194/199825
XRPX Acc No: N98-225679

Data analysis apparatus for e.g. analyzing thoughts, perceptions or knowledge feelings - in which user **selected elements are input,** grouped **and** ranked **for determining degree of** characteristics **having selected degrees of** correlation

Patent Assignee: ENQUIRE WITHIN DEV LTD (ENQU-N)
Inventor: MAYES C J; STEWART V G

Number of Countries: 080 Number of Patents: 005
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
WO 9820431	A1	19980514	WO 97NZ154	A	19971107	199825	B
ZA 9710066	A	19980729	ZA 9710066	A	19971107	199835	
AU 9749714	A	19980529	AU 9749714	A	19971107	199841	
NZ 299709	A	19990128	NZ 299709	A	19961107	199910	
US 6430546	B1	20020806	WO 97NZ154	A	19971107	200254	
			US 99284963	A	19990707		

Priority Applications (No Type Date): NZ 299709 A 19961107
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
WO 9820431	A1	E	28	G06F-017/30	

Designated States (National): AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE GH HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZW
Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SZ UG ZW

ZA 9710066	A	31	G06F-000/00	
AU 9749714	A		G06F-017/30	Based on patent WO 9820431
NZ 299709	A		G06F-017/60	
US 6430546	B1		G06F-017/00	Based on patent WO 9820431

Abstract (Basic): WO 9820431 A

The data analysis apparatus includes an input for inputting or selecting data elements according to **user** commands. A single element and pair of elements are formed. A **user** inputs similar **characteristics** between the pair of elements and difference **characteristics** between the single element and pair of elements. This is performed for a number of iterations and element and **characteristic** combinations.

The elements are then **ranked** by a **user** in relation to each **characteristic** and the **rankings** are analyzed to determine the **correlation** between elements and **characteristics** . The analysis may be expanded or refined and further elements and **characteristics** may be added at any stage.

USE - Exploring thoughts, perceptions, knowledge and feelings of **individual** for use in e.g. education, commerce, self-analysis, entertainment, **market** research, expert systems, interviewing etc.

ADVANTAGE - Enables **user** to explore thoughts, perceptions etc. without requiring input from professional interviewer.

Dwg.2/19

Title Terms: DATA; ANALYSE; APPARATUS; **USER** ; SELECT; ELEMENT; INPUT; **GROUP** ; **RANK** ; DETERMINE; DEGREE; **CHARACTERISTIC** ; SELECT; DEGREE; **CORRELATE**
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-000/00** ; **G06F-017/00** ; **G06F-017/30** ; **G06F-017/60**
International Patent Class (Additional): **G06F-019/00**
File Segment: EPI

25/5/18 (Item 18 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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010373807 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1995-275169/199536
XRPX Acc No: N95-210330
Similarity **function adaptation method for missclassified software objects - involves providing** feature **significance** weights **and** similarity **function to estimation procedure which identifies** set **of Mavericks which are optimised**
Patent Assignee: SIEMENS CORP RES INC (SIEI)
Inventor: SCHWANKE R W
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
US 5438676	A	19950801	US 91698637	A	19910510	199536	B
			US 9372657	A	19930604		

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 91698637 A 19910510; US 9372657 A 19930604
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 5438676	A		17	G06F-009/44	Cont of application US 91698637

Abstract (Basic): US 5438676 A

The method involves computing initial **weights** estimating software **feature** significance. A **similarity** function estimating a **user** perception of object **similarity** and the **weights** are passed to an estimation procedure, along with software objects and a parameter defining the number of objects associated with each **feature** . This gives updated **similarity** function parameters which are used with other parameters to give a **set** of misclassified or poor confidence Mavericks.

The **set** is analysed to give an approved **set** indicating deferment, firm assignment, software object alteration by **user** or alteration of the main parameters. If the main parameters are altered the estimation procedure is repeated until updated output parameters of the coefficients are received form the estimation procedure.

USE/ADVANTAGE - For software structure analysis, reorganisation, **documentation** and **monitoring** . Allows early detection of software structure changes.

1a,1b/1b

Title Terms: SIMILAR; FUNCTION; ADAPT; METHOD; SOFTWARE; OBJECT; **FEATURE** ; SIGNIFICANT; **WEIGHT** ; SIMILAR; FUNCTION; ESTIMATE; PROCEDURE; IDENTIFY; **SET** ; OPTIMUM
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-009/44**
File Segment: EPI

25/5/21 (Item 21 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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008683342
WPI Acc No: 1991-187361/199126
XRPX Acc No: N91-143588
Attribute **based** classification **and retrieval** method - **using codeless** classification **data held in** hierarchical **structure which can be searched at any level**
Patent Assignee: IBM CORP (IBMC); INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC)
Inventor: MAKI R A; MUKHERJEE S K
Number of Countries: 004 Number of Patents: 003
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
EP 434586	A	19910626	EP 90480183	A	19901113	199126	B
US 5201047	A	19930406	US 89454227	A	19891221	199316	
EP 434586	A3	19930407	EP 90480183	A	19901113	199351	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 89454227 A 19891221
Cited Patents: NoSR.Pub; 2.Jnl.Ref
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
EP 434586	A				
Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB					
US 5201047	A		19	G06F-015/413	

Abstract (Basic): EP 434586 A
An **attribute** -based **classification** and retrieval **system** for **group** technology applications uses a codeless **classification system** . The **classification** structures are held in **hierarchies** and an **attribute** file (20).
The structures may be searched at any level. **Relationships** between **entities** and **classification attributes** are held in a parameter file (60) along with parameter **values** related to each **entity - attribute** pair. The results of queries on the data are stored in results files (80) as successive queries narrow the scope of the search.
ADVANTAGE/USE - Avoids the need to preplan and predefine a coding and structure for the **system** . (17pp Dwg.No.5/9)
Title Terms: **ATTRIBUTE** ; BASED; **CLASSIFY** ; RETRIEVAL; **METHOD** ; **CLASSIFY** ; DATA; HELD; **HIERARCHY** ; STRUCTURE; CAN; SEARCH; LEVEL
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-015/413**
International Patent Class (Additional): **G06F-015/40** ; **G06F-015/411**
File Segment: EPI

25/5/24 (Item 24 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
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07314685 **Image available**
DOCUMENT DATA **CLUSTERING SYSTEM**

PUB. NO.: 2002-183171 [JP 2002183171 A]
PUBLISHED: June 28, 2002 (20020628)
INVENTOR(s): ITOU KAI
FUKUSHIGE TAKAO
KOYAMA TAKAMASA
APPLICANT(s): MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC IND CO LTD
APPL. NO.: 2000-377606 [JP 2000377606]
FILED: December 12, 2000 (20001212)
INTL CLASS: **G06F-017/30**

ABSTRACT

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a document **clustering system** which can **classify document** data into a number of **clusters** corresponding to a **clustering** object.

SOLUTION: A **group** of **feature** vectors of **documents** that a **feature** vector generating means 103 generates is decomposed by singular- **values** and **document similarity** vectors 108 for computing the **similarities** among the **documents** are generated from the result 106 of the singular- **value** decomposition. A **cluster** generating means 110 computes the distance between an object document and the center of gravity of a **cluster** by using a document similarity vector, **classifies** the same object document for the 2nd time while increasing the number of dimensions of the document similarity vector used for the 1st **classification** , and compares the results of the both to determine a **cluster** having small variation as a stable **cluster** . A data selecting means 109 excludes documents of the stable **cluster** from the object to select object documents to be **classified** next by the **cluster** generating means, and repeats this trial. The **classification** is repeated in steps to determine the number of **clusters** corresponding to the object even when the number of **clusters** is not determined in advance.

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25/5/28 (Item 28 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
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06729370 **Image available**

METHOD , SYSTEM FOR SORTING INFORMATION AND RECORDING MEDIUM

PUB. NO.: 2000-315212 [JP 2000315212 A]
PUBLISHED: November 14, 2000 (20001114)
INVENTOR(s): UMEDA NOBUAKI
MORINAGA HIROMI
APPLICANT(s): NTT DATA CORP
APPL. NO.: 11-125320 [JP 99125320]
FILED: April 30, 1999 (19990430)
INTL CLASS: G06F-017/30

ABSTRACT

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide an information sorting system capable of performing information sorting on which a user's taste is surely reflected.

SOLUTION: Correlation values to express degrees of similarity in tastes between users are held in a correlation value file F4 of each user . And plural pieces of object information to be presented, for example, some attributes such as, manufacturers, functions and prices are set for each piece of merchandise information and the correlation value of the user is updated at any time based on an evaluated result for each attribute by the user by a correlation value managing part 13. The information to be presented to which the same attribute as the one which is relatively highly evaluated by an object person to whom the information is presented is sorted among pieces of the object information to be presented which is applicable to the tastes of other users based on a correlation value after update by taking the opportunity of a request from the object person to whom the information is presented as one of the users by an information managing part 12 and an information presenting part 14.

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25/5/31 (Item 31 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
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04629827 **Image available**
SIMILARITY DEGREE TABLE PREPARING DEVICE IN CONCEPTION **HIERARCHY**

PUB. NO.: 06-301727 [JP 6301727 A]
PUBLISHED: October 28, 1994 (19941028)
INVENTOR(s): KOBAYASHI CHIEKO
APPLICANT(s): TOSHIBA CORP [000307] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP (Japan)
APPL. NO.: 05-090245 [JP 9390245]
FILED: April 16, 1993 (19930416)
INTL CLASS: [5] **G06F-015/40** ; **G06F-009/44**
JAPIO CLASS: 45.4 (INFORMATION **PROCESSING** -- Computer Applications);
45.1 (INFORMATION **PROCESSING** -- Arithmetic Sequence Units
JOURNAL: Section: , Section No. FFFFFF, Vol. 94, No. 10, Pg. FFFFFF, FF, FFFF (FFFFFFFF)

ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To provide the **similarity** degree table preparing device in a conception **hierarchy** , for preparing a **similarity** degree table between each **attribute value** is accordance with a **user** 's intention, while maintaining the balance and the consistency of the degree of similarity in the whole conception **hierarchy** .

CONSTITUTION: A similarity degree temporary file 7 stores a similarity degree table. The constraint inputted from a constraint input part 9 is stored in a constraint file 10. When a user inputs the new degree of similarity from a similarity degree input part 11, a similarity degree setting part 12 **sets** the new degree of similarity to the similarity degree table. The user selects a propagation state from a propagation state input part 16. A similarity degree propagating part 13 propagates the new degree of propagation to other degree of similarity stored in the similarity degree table, based on the constraint. A matching adjusting part 14 adjusts each degree of similarity of the similarity degree table, based on the constraint.

```
Set     Items   Description
S1     9081299   ENTITY OR ENTITIES OR INDIVIDUAL? OR USER? ? OR CUSTOMER? -
             OR PRODUCT? OR MERCHANDIS? OR BOOK? OR MOVIE? OR VILM? OR VID-
             EO? OR DOCUMENT? OR RELATIONAL()TABLE?
S2    10783575   AFFINIT? OR SIMILARIT? OR EQUIVAL? OR VECTOR? OR COMPAR? OR
              CORRELAT? OR RELATIONSHIP? OR LINKAG?
S3     7444069   SCORE? OR WEIGHT? OR RANK? OR RATE OR RATING OR VALUE? OR -
             SIGNIFIGANCE?
S4    10809950   ATTRIBUT? OR FEATUR? OR CHARACTERISTIC? OR MEASURABL? OR P-
             ROPERT? OR ASPECT?
S5     7046870   CLUSTER? OR SUBCLUSTER? OR SUBGROUP? OR BUNCH? OR  GROUP? -
             OR POOL? ? OR SET OR SUBSET? OR SETS
S6    25784048   ALGORITHM? OR FORMULA? OR DATAMIN? OR DATA()(MINE? OR MINI-
             NG) OR PROCESS? OR PROCEDURE? OR METHOD? OR SYSTEM?
S7     3862432   QUALIT? OR BEST? OR HIGHEST? OR LOWEST? OR HIERARCH? OR TI-
             ER? OR FINEST? OR (MOST OR LEAST)()RELEVANT OR RELEVANCE
S8     2656555   INDEX? OR CLASSIF? OR CATEGOR? OR CATALOG? OR SORT? OR TAX-
             ONOM?
S9     6982588   MARKET? OR SALE? OR TRACK? OR MONITOR? OR PREDICT? OR FORE-
             CAST? OR SELL? OR RETAIL? OR MAILING
S10      37674   S1 AND S2 AND S3 AND S4 AND S5
S11        546   S10 AND S6 AND S7 AND S8 AND S9
S12       3180   S1(5N)S2(5N)S3(5N)S4
S13         18   S11 AND S12
S14        341   S12 AND S5 AND (S7 OR S8)
S15        279   S14 AND (S6 OR S9)
S16         24   S12(5N)S5 AND S7 AND S8
S17        112   S12 AND S5 AND S6 AND S9
S18        130   S13 OR S16 OR S17
S19        110   RD (unique items)
S20         74   S19 NOT PY>1997
S21         74   S20 NOT PD=19971008:20001008
S22         74   S21 NOT PD=20001008:20030901
File   8:Ei Compendex(R) 1970-2003/Jul W3
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File 434:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1974-1989/Dec
         (c) 1998 Inst for Sci Info
File  34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1990-2003/Jul W3
         (c) 2003 Inst for Sci Info
File  99:Wilson Appl. Sci & Tech Abs 1983-2003/Jun
         (c) 2003 The HW Wilson Co.
File 474:New York Times Abs 1969-2003/Jul 26
         (c) 2003 The New York Times
File 475:Wall Street Journal Abs 1973-2003/Jul 25
         (c) 2003 The New York Times
File 583:Gale Group Globalbase(TM) 1986-2002/Dec 13
         (c) 2002 The Gale Group
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22/5/1 (Item 1 from file: 8)
DIALOG(R)File 8:Ei Compendex(R)
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04401975 E.I. No: EIP96053168733
Title: Classification by feature partitioning
Author: Guvenir, H. Altay; Sirin, Izzet
Corporate Source: Bilkent Univ, Ankara, Turk
Source: Machine Learning v 23 n 1 Apr 1996. p 47-67
Publication Year: 1996
CODEN: MALEEZ ISSN: 0885-6125
Language: English
Document Type: JA; (Journal Article) Treatment: T; (Theoretical)
Journal Announcement: 9607W1
Abstract: This paper presents a new form of exemplar-based learning, based on a representation scheme called feature partitioning, and a particular implementation of this technique called CFP (for Classification by Feature Partitioning). Learning in CFP is accomplished by storing the objects separately in each feature dimension as disjoint **sets** of values called segments. A segment is expanded through generalization or specialized by dividing it into sub-segments. Classification is based on a **weighted** voting among the **individual predictions** of the **features** , which are simply the class **values** of the segments corresponding to the **values** of a test instance for each **feature** . An empirical evaluation of CFP and **comparison** with two other classification techniques that consider each feature separately are given. (Author abstract) Refs.
Descriptors: Learning **systems** ; Pattern recognition; Feature extraction; Knowledge representation
Identifiers: Incremental learning; Exemplar based learning; Classification by feature partitioning (CFP)
Classification Codes:
723.4 (Artificial Intelligence); 723.5 (Computer Applications)
723 (Computer Software)
72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING)

22/5/3 (Item 3 from file: 8)
DIALOG(R)File 8:Ei Compendex(R)
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01823722 E.I. Monthly No: EI8511103641 E.I. Yearly No: EI85056510
Title: PROBABILISTIC THEORY OF INDEXING **AND SIMILARITY MEASURE BASED ON CITED AND CITING DOCUMENTS.**
Author: Kwok, K. L.
Corporate Source: Queens Coll, Computer Science Dep, Flushing, NY, USA
Source: Journal of the American Society for Information Science v 36 n 5 Sep 1985 p 342-351
Publication Year: 1985
CODEN: AISJB6 ISSN: 0002-8231
Language: ENGLISH
Document Type: JA; (Journal Article) Treatment: A; (Applications); T; (Theoretical)
Journal Announcement: 8511
Abstract: A new model of viewing a document based on the citing-cited **relationship** between **documents** is introduced. Using Bayes' decision theory, it is shown how a source **document** may be **indexed** and **weighted** by its **set** of relevant cited or citing **document features** , corresponding to a one pass **relevance** feedback Model 1 (probabilistic **indexing**) or Model 2 (probabilistic retrieval) system. Once every document in a collection has been so **indexed** , various forms of similarity measures based on probability of topical **relevance** between documents are derivable, including asymmetric, symmetric, and the relationship with Model 3. Applications to retrieval and document clustering are also discussed. (Edited author abstract) 24 refs.
Descriptors: INFORMATION SCIENCE--* **Indexing** ; INFORMATION RETRIEVAL SYSTEMS--Analysis; DECISION THEORY AND ANALYSIS--Applications
Identifiers: DOCUMENT CLUSTERING; CITING-CITED DOCUMENT RELATIONSHIPS
Classification Codes:
901 (Engineering Profession); 922 (Statistical Methods)
90 (GENERAL ENGINEERING); 92 (ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS)

22/5/9 (Item 5 from file: 35)
DIALOG(R)File 35:Dissertation Abs Online
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01498247 ORDER NO: AAD96-26731
VALUE **MEASUREMENT FOR NEW** PRODUCT CATEGORY : **A CONJOINT APPROACH TO ELICITING** VALUE **STRUCTURE**
Author: HEGER, ROLAND HELMUT
Degree: PH.D.
Year: 1996
Corporate Source/Institution: PORTLAND STATE UNIVERSITY (0180)
Source: VOLUME 57/04-A OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL. PAGE 1740. 328 PAGES
Descriptors: BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION, **MARKETING** ; ECONOMICS, COMMERCE-BUSINESS
Descriptor Codes: 0338; 0505

Ability to measure **value** from the **customer** 's point of view is central to the determination of **market** offerings: **Customers** will only buy the **equivalent** of perceived **value** , and companies can only offer benefits that cost less to provide than **customers** are willing to pay. Conjoint analysis is the most popular **individual** -level **value** measurement **method** to determine relative impact of **product** or service **attributes** on preferences and other dependent variables.

This research focuses on how **value** measurement can be made more accurate and more reliable by measuring the relative influence of selected **methodological** variations on performance in **prediction** and on stability of **value** structure, and by **grouping** **customers** with similar **value** structure into segments which respond to **product** stimuli in a similar manner. Influences of the type of **attributes** included in the conjoint task, of the factorial design used to construct the **product** profiles, of the type and form of model, of the time of measurement, and of the type of **cluster** -based segmentation **method** , are evaluated.

Data was gathered with a questionnaire that controlled for **methodological** variations, and with a notebook computer as the measurement object. One repeated measurement was taken.

The study was conducted in two phases. In Phase I, influences of **methodological** variations on accuracy in **prediction** and on respective **value** structure were examined. In Phase II, different **cluster** -based segmentation **methods** -- **hierarchical** **clustering** (HIC), non-**hierarchical** **clustering** (NHC), and fuzzy c-means **clustering** (FUC)--and according conjoint models were evaluated for their performance in **prediction** and in **comparison** with **individual** -level conjoint models. Results show the **best** models for a variety of design parameters are traditional **individual** -level, main-effects-only conjoint models. Neither modeling of interactions, nor segment-level conjoint models were able to improve on **prediction** . **Best** segment-level conjoint models were obtained with a fuzzy **clustering** **method** , worst models were obtained with k-means and the most fuzzy **clustering** approach.

In conclusion, conjoint analysis reveals itself as a reliable **method** to measure **individual** **customer** **value** . It seems more rewarding for improvement of accuracy in **prediction** to apply repeated measures, or gather additional data about the respondent, than to attempt improvement on **methodological** variations with a single measurement.

22/5/18 (Item 14 from file: 35)
DIALOG(R)File 35:Dissertation Abs Online
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01256368 ORDER NO: AADNN-69384
FUZZY SETS **AND UNCERTAIN CHOICE** PROCESSES : **AN EMPIRICAL TEST OF MODELS (CONSUMER CHOICE)**
Author: WILLSON, IAN ALEXANDER
Degree: PH.D.
Year: 1991
Corporate Source/Institution: UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO (CANADA) (0779)
Source: VOLUME 53/08-B OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.
PAGE 4160. 374 PAGES
Descriptors: MATHEMATICS; BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION, **MARKETING**
Descriptor Codes: 0405; 0338
ISBN: 0-315-69384-3

Consumer choice models do not consider vagueness, the inherent uncertainty in the definition of a concept, despite its prevalence throughout the consumer choice environment in product descriptions (price is high) and consumer ratings (product is good). Fuzzy **sets** have been shown to be a suitable representation for vague information, with desirable theoretical and measurement properties. This dissertation will test two fuzzy **set** models against a multiattribute conjoint model using identical information. Fuzzy **set** models of choice are hypothesized to improve **prediction** in accordance with the representation of vagueness in a strong test of **prediction** using a **comparable prediction methodology** . Advanced self-administered conjoint software is developed to elicit fuzzy **sets** , which can also adjust **product attributes** , numeric prototype **values** and vagueness according to **individual** subject preferences.

The fuzzy conjoint model is a fuzzified **vector weight** conjoint model that tests only the fuzzy **set** representation of vagueness. Variations in size of the fuzzy **sets** demonstrate that the representation alone is responsible for the large **prediction** improvements. **Prediction** results for the fuzzy conjoint model are 155 percent better overall than the crisp conjoint model, with a first choice **prediction** rate of 82 percent for 6 balanced boldout products. **Prediction** improvements are robust across product categories, 192 subjects, 6 studies, alternative conjoint models and the omission of estimation information.

The second fuzzy model performs approximate reasoning from an individual linguistic fuzzy rule base using estimation responses. This first application of fuzzy production rules to ordinary consumers in a computerized interaction leads to the most meaningful model explaining **prediction** . Vagueness factors are highly significant in explaining **prediction** improvements, with the overall explained variance more than twice as high as alternative models. Both fuzzy **set** models significantly improve **prediction** using identical data in an ordinary choice situation. The results improve substantially as the representation of vagueness is added. This application of fuzzy **sets** to individual level models demonstrates the value of making the maximal use of minimally but sufficient ordinal preferences for products and attributes. There is considerable potential for both further research and successful applications of these models.

22/5/55 (Item 3 from file: 6)
DIALOG(R)File 6:NTIS
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0671144 NTIS Accession Number: HRP-0016544/9/XAB

Diffusion of Productivity Programs to Texas Hospitals: Concepts, Strategies, and Plans

Bruce, G.
Texas Univ. at Austin. Dept. of Marketing Administration.

Sponsor: Health Resources Administration, Rockville, Md.; Texas Hospital Association, Austin. Productivity Center.
15 Mar 76 88p
Journal Announcement: GRAI7805
Order this product from NTIS by: phone at 1-800-553-NTIS (U.S. customers); (703)605-6000 (other countries); fax at (703)321-8547; and email at orders@ntis.fedworld.gov. NTIS is located at 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA, 22161, USA.
NTIS Prices: PC A05/MF A01
Contract No.: PHS-HRA-230-75-0178

Marketing concepts applicable to the diffusion of six productivity programs by the Texas Hospital Association to hospitals throughout the State are presented. The programs in question include a basic productivity (best **methods**) program and programs in management engineering, management reporting, health manpower resource allocation, shared collections, and **group** purchasing. Background **marketing** concepts with particular relevance to the diffusion of innovations are discussed. A problem structure for relating program **attributes** to **market characteristics** is presented, and the **relationships** between program **attributes** and the **rate** of diffusion are explored. Sixteen **attributes** are **compared** for the six **productivity** programs: initial cost, continuing cost, ratio of cost recovery, payoff, perceived relative advantage, risk and uncertainty, complexity, clarity of results, compatibility, pervasiveness, divisibility, social cost, social approval, scientific status, interpersonal relationships, and gatekeepers. Specific **marketing** strategies are then presented for three of the productivity programs -- management engineering, management reporting, and best **methods** . The strategies are based on the examination of program attributes and the discussion of **marketing** and diffusion concepts. The basic **process** through which variables characterizing hospitals can be used to segment the **market** for the Association's productivity programs and to begin **formulation** of an overall **marketing** strategy is presented in a **market** segmentation worksheet.

Descriptors: Texas; Management **methods** ; Interactions; Health planning agencies; Health care delivery organizations; Financial management
Identifiers: Hospitals; *Productivity; HRP/BL; HRP/UCA; HRP/ZC; HRP/UD; HRPGEO/YTX; HRPOCC/XZ; Programs; **Marketing** ; Strategies; Plans; Hospital administration; NTISHRANHP
Section Headings: 44B (Health Care--Agency Administrative and Financial Management)

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Set     Items   Description
S1     762425   (ENTITY OR ENTITIES OR INDIVIDUAL? OR USER? ? OR CUSTOMER?
              OR PRODUCT? OR MERCHANDIS? OR BOOK? OR MOVIE? OR VILM? OR VID-
              EO? OR DOCUMENT? OR RELATIONAL()TABLE?)(3N)(ATTRIBUTE? OR FEA-
              TUR? OR CHARACTERISTIC? OR PROPERT? OR ASPECT?)
S2      10568   S1(4N)(AFFINIT? OR SIMILARIT? OR EQUIVAL? OR VECTOR? OR CO-
              MPAR? OR CORRELAT? OR RELATIONSHIP? OR LINKAG?)
S3        348   S2(5N)(SCORE? OR WEIGHT? OR RANK? OR RATE OR RATING OR VAL-
              UE? OR SIGNIFIGANCE?)
S4         42   S3(S)(CLUSTER? OR SUBCLUSTER? OR SUBGROUP? OR BUNCH? OR  G-
              ROUP? OR POOL? ? OR SET OR SUBSET? OR SETS)
S5         19   S3(5N)(ALGORITHM? OR FORMULA? OR DATAMIN? OR DATA()(MINE? -
              OR MINING) OR PROCESS? OR PROCEDURE? OR METHOD? OR SYSTEM?)
S6          4   (S4 OR S5)(3N)(QUALIT? OR BEST? OR HIGHEST? OR LOWEST? OR -
              HIERARCH? OR TIER? OR FINEST? OR (MOST OR LEAST)()RELEVANT OR
              RELEVANCE)
S7    5538221   INDEX? OR CLASSIF? OR CATEGOR? OR CATALOG? OR SORT? OR TAX-
              ONOM?
S8          7   (S4 OR S5)(5N)(MARKET? OR SALE? OR TRACK? OR MONITOR? OR P-
              REDICT? OR FORECAST? OR SELL? OR RETAIL? OR MAILING)
S9         47   S3(5N)S7
S10       105   S4 OR S5 OR S6 OR S8 OR S9
S11        68   RD (unique items)
S12        40   S11 NOT PY>1997
S13        39   S12 NOT PD=19971008:20001008
S14        39   S13 NOT PD=20001008:20030901
File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM) 1983-2003/Jul 28
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         (c) 2003 The Dialog Corp.
File 553:Wilson Bus. Abs. FullText 1982-2003/Jun
         (c) 2003 The HW Wilson Co
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         (c) 2003 IDG Communications
File 476:Financial Times Fulltext 1982-2003/Jul 28
         (c) 2003 Financial Times Ltd
File  20:Dialog Global Reporter 1997-2003/Jul 28
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```

14/3,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
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01606056 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 13995329 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Models, divisors, and logic: Celko explores multivalued and fuzzy logic and returns to the question of nothingness. (SQL Explorer) (Column) (Tutorial)
Celko, Joe
DBMS, v6, n8, p14(3)
July, 1993
DOCUMENT TYPE: Tutorial ISSN: 1041-5173 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT
WORD COUNT: 2012 LINE COUNT: 00145

... of the SQL NULL in these tightly coupled fields.

The second difference was in the **relationship** between **entities** , **attributes** , and **values** . I had based my model on the idea that entities have attributes that can take...

...V. This makes the query "What things are red?" very easy to answer: Find all **sets** with a color attribute, then find all elements of the **set** which have a value of "red" on that attribute.

Simple, Files Aren't

Another reader..

14/3,K/28 (Item 2 from file: 75)
DIALOG(R)File 75:TGG Management Contents(R)
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00145150 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 11040985 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULL TEXT)
Comparability and comparison levels used in choices among consumer products.
Corfman, Kim P.
Journal of Marketing Research, v28, n3, p368(7)
August, 1991
ISSN: 0022-2437 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 4987 LINE COUNT: 00421

... favorite research topic, but few studies have addressed the issue of choice among products with **sets** of descriptive attributes that do not completely overlap, and even fewer have examined how the...

...Lusch, and Stafford 1979; Pickering 1981). Research on means-end chain models has examined the **relationships** among concrete **product attributes** , abstract **attributes** , consequences, and **values** within consumers' cognitive structures for a product class (Gutman 1982; Howard 1977; Olson and Reynolds...

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Set     Items   Description
S1     770688   (ENTITY OR ENTITIES OR INDIVIDUAL? OR USER? ? OR CUSTOMER?
              OR PRODUCT? OR MERCHANDIS? OR BOOK? OR MOVIE? OR VILM? OR VID-
              EO? OR DOCUMENT? OR RELATIONAL()TABLE?)(3N)(ATTRIBUTE? OR FEA-
              TUR? OR CHARACTERISTIC? OR PROPERT? OR ASPECT?)
S2      11666   S1(4N)(AFFINIT? OR SIMILARIT? OR EQUIVAL? OR VECTOR? OR CO-
              MPAR? OR CORRELAT? OR RELATIONSHIP? OR LINKAG?)
S3        453   S2(5N)(SCORE? OR WEIGHT? OR RANK? OR RATE OR RATING OR VAL-
              UE? OR SIGNIFIGANCE?)
S4         51   S3(S)(CLUSTER? OR SUBCLUSTER? OR SUBGROUP? OR BUNCH? OR  G-
              ROUP? OR POOL? ? OR SET OR SUBSET? OR SETS)
S5         26   S3(5N)(ALGORITHM? OR FORMULA? OR DATAMIN? OR DATA()(MINE? -
              OR MINING) OR PROCESS? OR PROCEDURE? OR METHOD? OR SYSTEM?)
S6          6   (S4 OR S5)(3N)(QUALIT? OR BEST? OR HIGHEST? OR LOWEST? OR -
              HIERARCH? OR TIER? OR FINEST? OR (MOST OR LEAST)()RELEVANT OR
              RELEVANCE)
S7    4747147   INDEX? OR CLASSIF? OR CATEGOR? OR CATALOG? OR SORT? OR TAX-
              ONOM?
S8         10   (S4 OR S5)(5N)(MARKET? OR SALE? OR TRACK? OR MONITOR? OR P-
              REDICT? OR FORECAST? OR SELL? OR RETAIL? OR MAILING)
S9         72   S4 OR S5 OR S6 OR S8
S10        23   S3(5N)S7
S11        93   S9 OR S10
S12        56   S11 NOT PY>1997
S13        56   S12 NOT PD=19971008:20001008
S14        56   S13 NOT PD=20001008:20030901
S15        48   RD (unique items)
File  88:Gale Group Business A.R.T.S. 1976-2003/Jul 21
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         (c) 2003 ProQuest Info&Learning
File  15:ABI/Inform(R) 1971-2003/Jul 26
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         (c) 2003 The Gale Group
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         (c) 2003 Resp. DB Svcs.
File  13:BAMP 2003/Jul W3
         (c) 2003 Resp. DB Svcs.
File 810:Business Wire 1986-1999/Feb 28
         (c) 1999 Business Wire
File 610:Business Wire 1999-2003/Jul 28
         (c) 2003 Business Wire.
File 647:CMP  Computer Fulltext 1988-2003/Jul W1
         (c) 2003 CMP Media, LLC
File  98:General Sci Abs/Full-Text 1984-2003/Jun
         (c) 2003 The HW Wilson Co.
File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB 1976-2003/Jul 28
         (c)2003 The Gale Group
File 634:San Jose Mercury  Jun 1985-2003/Jul 26
         (c) 2003 San Jose Mercury News
File 570:Gale Group MARS(R) 1984-2003/Jul 28
         (c) 2003 The Gale Group
File 392:Boston Herald 1995-2003/Jul 27
         (c) 2003 Boston Herald
File 631:Boston Globe 1980-2003/Jul 27
         (c) 2003 Boston Globe
File 476:Financial Times Fulltext 1982-2003/Jul 28
         (c) 2003 Financial Times Ltd
File 477:Irish Times 1999-2003/Jul 28
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File 710:Times/Sun.Times(London) Jun 1988-2003/Jul 26
         (c) 2003 Times Newspapers
File 711:Independent(London) Sep 1988-2003/Jul 28
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(c) 2003 Telegraph Group
File 757:Mirror Publications/Independent Newspapers 2000-2003/Jul 28
(c) 2003

15/3,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 88)
DIALOG(R)File 88:Gale Group Business A.R.T.S.
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05073615 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 20412542
Automated retrieval and ranking of similar parts in agile manufacturing.(Special Issue of Design & Manufacturing on Agile Manufacturing)
Iyer, Shekhar; Nagi, Rakesh
IIE Transactions, v29, n10, p859(18)
Oct, 1997
ISSN: 0740-817X LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 10363 LINE COUNT: 00891

... of the similarity level between machines.
We have drawn upon these concepts to develop our **similarity values** between **product characteristics** (see e.g., Section 4.2). Since our interest is not in classifying parts into families (or **groups**), the **clustering** techniques following the definition of similarity are not beneficial. While **clustering** techniques could be helpful in identifying **clusters** of similar parts that satisfy a degree of closeness, we have instead adopted a ranking...

15/3,K/13 (Item 7 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
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00767293 94-16685
An information-theoretic approach to consumer preference and product planning
Ohta, Hiroshi; Yoo, Dong-Il
Computers & Industrial Engineering v24n4 PP: 511-522 Oct 1993
ISSN: 0360-8352 JRNL CODE: CIE

...ABSTRACT: is important to analyze the data from consumers and to apply the quantitative analyses to **marketing** research. A **procedure** for measuring the preference **weights** of consumers for **attribute** levels of prototype **products** is proposed using paired **comparison** with **scores** . An information-theoretic **procedure** for measuring the consumer preference for each prototype product and the importance or utility of...

15/3,K/28 (Item 2 from file: 13)
DIALOG(R)File 13:BAMP
(c) 2003 Resp. DB Svcs. All rts. reserv.

1044650 Supplier Number: 01028903 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)
SELECTING AN INTERNET SEARCH ENGINE
(The Excite, HotBot, AltaVista and Infoseek search engines have their respective strengths and weaknesses and have specific features that are useful when conducting particular searches)
Article Author(s): Feldman, Susan
Information Advisor, v 9, n 3, p 1-5,8
March 1997
DOCUMENT TYPE: Newsletter; Guideline ISSN: 1050-1576 (United States)
LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 2800

(USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)

TEXT:
...Special features and comments
-Searches multimedia files (image, sound, Java, etc.).
-Advanced search turns off **relevance ranking** .
-New "Live Topics" **feature compares** concepts across **documents** .
-Duplicates are a problem.
-Concept searching.
-"More like this."
-Duplicates are a problem.
-Searches multimedia files (image, sound, Java, etc.).
-Duplicate pages are **grouped** .
-Searches multimedia files (image, sound, Java, etc.).
-Search by fields such as title, keyword.
Can...